The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Report in Paris that a Peace Congress Will be Held.

Fluctuations in French Funds and the Rumor Discredited.

A Prussian Journal Thinks Luxemburg May be Abandoned.

Denial of the Story of an Offer to Sell the Duchy to France.

Progress of the Fenian Trials in Dublin.

Col. Massey Tells the Whole Story of the Plot.

FRANCE.

Contradictory Rumors About a Peace Congress.

PARIS, Friday, April 26—Evening.

A rumor of the establishment of a Peace Congress, which has prevailed to-day, has had the effect of raising rentes 1 franc. After business hours, however, the report was discredited, and rentes slightly declined.

United States five-twenty bonds are quoted at 77¼ for the issue of 1862.

PRUSSIA.

The Luxemburg Question—Possible Abandonment of the Fortress.

BERLIN, Saturday, April 27.

The Weser *Gazette*, in a leading article to-day, intimates that Prussia may evacuate the fortress of Luxemburg.

HOLLAND.

The Story of an Offer to Sell Luxemburg Officially Denied.

AMSTERDAM, Saturday, April 27.

The Dutch Government officially denies that there was any offer to sell Luxemburg to NAPOLEON.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Fenian Trials—A Prisoner Tells the Whole Story of the Plot.

DUBLIN, Saturday, April 27.

At the Fenian trials in this city to-day, "Col." MASSEY was brought on the stand. He made a clean breast of it, and told the whole story of the Fenian plot.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

Consols for Money.............91⅛
United States Five-twenties.............70¾
Erie Railway Shares.............38⅛
Illinois Central Railway Shares.............75⅛

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

United States Five-twenty bonds.............72⅛

PARIS, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

There was a still further decline in French rentes late last evening. United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 77⅞.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

Cotton firm, sales to-day 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11½d.

BREADSTUFFS—Sales of California Wheat at 14s. 6d., and Red Wheat at 13s. 9d. Corn 43s. 9d. Oats 3s. 7d. Barley 4s. 10d. Peas 45s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 80s. Beef 125s. Bacon 39s. Lard 50s. 6d. Cheese 60s.

PRODUCE—Spirits of Petroleum 11d.; Refined Petroleum 1s. 4d. Pot Ashes 34s. Spirits Turpentine 36s. 6d. Common Resin 8s. and fine 13s. 9d. Tallow 44s. 6d. Cloverseed 57s.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

Sugar, No. 12, Dutch Standard, 24s. Corn 43s. Scotch Pig Iron 52s. Calcutta Linseed 65s. Linseed Oil £38 10s. Sperm Oil £131. Whale Oil £39. Linseed Cakes £9 15s.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

Petroleum 43½.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 27—Evening.

COTTON.—The Cotton market has been active to-day, and closed firmer at a slight advance. The sales to-day have been fully 20,000 bales, including the usual proportion for speculation and export. The following are the closing figures:

Middling Uplands.............11¼@11⅜
Middling Orleans.............11⅝@12

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is quiet and generally without change. Wheat 13s. 9d. for No. 1 Red and 14s. 6d. for California White. Corn 43s. 9d. Barley 4s. 10d. Oats 3s. 7d. Peas 45s.

PROVISIONS.—The market is firm and generally unchanged. Pork 80s. Beef 125s. Bacon 39s. Cheese 60s. Lard 50s. 6d.

PRODUCE.—The market for American and other produce closed quiet. Resin—Fine has advanced 9d., and Common Wilmington declined 3d.; the former is now quoted at 14s. ₩ cwt., and the latter at 7s. 9d. Petroleum is quiet at 11d. for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Standard white. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Ashes—Pots, 34s. Cloverseed, 57s.

LONDON, Saturday, April 27—Evening.

The markets for American and other produce close quiet this evening. Corn, 43s. Sugar, 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard. Iron, 52s. for Scotch pig. Linseed, 65s. for Calcutta. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Oils steady at £131 for Sperm, £39 for Iceland Whale, and £38 10s. for Linseed.

A dispatch from Antwerp this evening says Petroleum closed quiet at 43f. 50c. ₩ bbl. for Standard white.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

A dispatch has been received which states that the ship *Dragon*, Capt. CLEMENTS, which left San Francisco on the 23d of December, for Cork, arrived at Deal to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Saturday, April 27—Noon.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, Capt. MOODIE, which left New-York on the 17th of April, arrived here to-day on the way to Liverpool.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The steamship *America*, which sailed from Southampton on Tuesday, April 16, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

The Rumors of a Pacific Settlement.

The Paris *Etendard* of April 13, referring to a current rumor that the Luxemburg question would be arranged by the neutralization of the territory of the Grand Duchy, says:

"It appears to us indubitable that no such ground as this can possibly have been taken up in the question, for a solution satisfactory to none of the interests concerned would have but little chance of being accepted on either side of the Rhine."

The same journal says:

"Within the last few hours it is rumored that a satisfactory solution of the Luxemburg question may shortly be looked for. This report, we may add, does not appear to be in contradiction with the details on the subject with which the public is already acquainted."

The *France* of April 14 says:

"The chief signatory Powers of the treaties of 1839 are adopting a course which is dictated by a sincere desire for conciliation, and in so doing they have met with in us that spirit of moderation which characterizes the French policy. Count BISMARCK also appears animated by pacific intentions, and the modification which has latterly been observable in the polemical articles of the Berlin Press on the subject of Luxemburg is believed to be due to his personal influence."

The *Constitutionnel* of the same date declares that there has been no question whatever of the dispatch of an *ultimatum* to Prussia.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says, under date of April 15: "It is stated that communications are now being exchanged between the Powers that signed the treaty of 1839, on the various questions connected with the Duchy of Luxemburg, with a view to find some combination of a nature to satisfy all parties. Among these combinations is said to be the dismantling the fortress which is the great stumbling-block, and to give Luxemburg to Belgium or to Holland, as the Luxemburgers may desire. It is not certain that this 'combination,' as it is called, would satisfy either France or Prussia."

The same correspondent, writing on the 15th, says: "For the last two or three days there seems to be a feeling that, after all the noise and protests and vituperations, some means will be found to reconcile conflicting pretensions. On what it is founded it is not easy to say. It cannot be affirmed that it is not illusory, or that the real object is not to gain time in order to be thoroughly prepared for the struggle. We now hear that Prussia is not so indisposed as she was, or believed to be, to abandon, for peace sake, her rights on Luxemburg, and to acknowledge the full sovereignty of the King of Holland over the Grand Duchy. But we also hear, and on better authority, that Prussia will not, on any terms whatever, consent to withdraw her garrison, or to permit the alienation of Luxemburg from the Confederation."

The Opposition to the Army Bill in France—Petitions against that Measure.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, April 13.

The movement against the Army Organization Bill seems to be spreading in the Departments. In the canton of Macnecoul, (Loire Inférieur,) a petition to the Emperor is in course of signature repeating the same objections as those mentioned in previous petitions. The petitioners remind the Emperor that the agricultural populations have invariably testified their devotedness to him and his dynasty, and they know how dear their interests are to him. They cannot believe that at a moment when hands are so scarce, when the farmers cannot procure the laborers they are so much in need of, when agricultural distress has been proved by the inquest which he himself named, it is seriously contemplated to aggravate the burden of the conscription, heavy as it now is—"this most lamentable of imposts, the impost of blood" by this new measure. The recent declarations of His Majesty's Ministers prove that France is not menaced with invasion; and they do not understand why a law of the kind should be proposed, which, moreover, is not intended to be of a transitory character, but a normal and permanent institution of the country. They refuse to believe that such a system can ever become the law of the land; and in the hope that it is not so, they do not hesitate to communicate to His Majesty their well-founded alarm, and their supplications to be spared this great sacrifice.

One hundred and twenty-five inhabitants of communes in the arrondissement of Chateau-Thierry (Aisne) have addressed the following letter to their Deputy, M. DE TILLANCOURT:

MONSIEUR LE DEPUTE: The undersigned citizens, inhabiting different communes of the arrondissement of Chateau-Thierry, have the honor to express to you the deep anxiety which the rigorous project on military organization occasions them. If the country were in danger, they would all be ready, like their fathers in 1792, to make with all their hearts the greatest sacrifices. They are little versed in politics, but they do not understand why their children should, in time of peace, be torn from the workshop or from the plow to be thrown into barracks, and they do not understand how the country can continue to be aggrandized if all the youth be forced to nine years' celibacy. Permit us to hope, Sir, that you will use all your influence with your colleagues and with the members of the Government to reject this fatal bill.

The Commission on the Army Bill had a long conference on Thursday with the Commissioners of the Government, at which Marshal NIEL, Gen. ALLARD, Baron DARRICAU and M. VUITRY were present. As I have already stated, the Commission insist on certain serious modifications which are now before the Council of State. The Commission have declared themselves particularly opposed to the calling out of the whole of the young men intended to be divided among the active army, the reserve and the movable National Guard. The number of men considered on both sides as necessary for the army is 800,000 men.

The forthcoming number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* will in all probability contain an article by Gen. CHANGARNIER on the subject.

Breech-loaders for the French Army.

The same correspondent says: "It is announced that the factory of St. Etienne has just delivered 60,000 needle-guns to the Minister of War. The establishment is said to be in a position to be able to claim the premium of 50,000f. offered by the Government for the completion of 100,000 rifles by the end of April."

The Prussian Garrison at Luxemburg.

The treaty which Prussia concluded with the King of Holland in 1816 gives to the commandant of the Fortress of Luxemberg (a Prussian officer) the right, in case of war or menace of war, to put in a state of siege not only the city but the whole territory of Luxemburg, and to exercise his full powers as military commandant. It depends, therefore, on that officer to transform by a simple order the whole of the Duchy into Prussian territory, and to have absolute authority along a considerable part of the French frontier. The *Presse* of Paris says:

"Should such a power as this find us indifferent? How do things pass in peace? Were we to concentrate at Metz, on our own territory, a corps of 50,000 men, Prussia, by all international usages, would have the right to demand from us explanations of such a gathering of troops close to her territory. Belgium would also have the right to demand similar explanations through the Powers that have guaranteed her independence. On the other hand, if Prussia were to concentrate considerrble forces between Saarlouis and Saarbrück, France would have the right to ask for explananations, and to respond to this display of force by a demonstration of the same kind. What Prussia could not do on her new territory without being bound to give her neighbors satisfactory explanation she would have the right to do in Luxemburg—that is on a territory which does not belong to her! Under the pretext of a difference between the King of Holland and the Berlin Cabinet as to the meaning of the treaty of 1839, a Prussian officer may assemble troops, accumulate artillery, munitions of war, and stores of all kinds—in a word prepare a lodgement for an army of invasion on all that portion of our frontier which touches Luxemburg. We tolerated that state of things when it resulted from treaties; but should we allow it to continue after the treaties which imposed it on us are at an end? Can Prussia, which has just destroyed these treaties, and which founds its greatness on their destruction, appeal to them against us and continue to make us undergo the evidencies and perils of them? To put the question is to answer it. This, in point of fact, is the real, the only queston of Luxemburg. Events have given rise to it, and the Imperial Government had not only the right, but was in duty bound to obtain a solution, and that solution is the liberation of a portion of our frontiers."

FRANCE AND ITALY.

Paris (April 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

I alluded yesterday to a report circulating in Paris that the Italian Government would, in the event of war with Prussia, take part with France, though one would suppose that Italy has enough to do at home without seeking adventures abroad. The *Gazette de France*, however, has the following:

"If we are well informed, the Florence Cabinet has already caused it to be intimated to the French Government that, in case of war between France and Prussia, Italy would be on the side of her allies of 1859, and not on that of her allies of 1866. M. RICASOLI, on the contrary, inclined toward Prussia; and the Ministerial crisis, which is not quite over, though a Rattazzi Ministry is constituted, is said to have been occasioned especially by the question of alliances with a view to an approaching European war."

The Position of Austria in a War Between France and Prussia.

Berlin (April 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

Of Austria's intentions it is difficult to form an exact estimate. She has given the Government to understand that the treaties upon which the European polity was mainly based having been successively abrogated, she cannot be expected to judge the Luxemburg case by the light of what may have been enacted in 1815 and 1839. However sensible this may appear from an abstract point of view, it is, under actual circumstances, none the less calculated to entangle matters. When peace, perhaps, can be preserved only by the sincere and unconditional relinquishment of the French pretensions, it can be hardly conclusive to the attainment of this desirable end to question the validity of those compacts, the recognition of which on all sides would be the most fitting introduction to such a step; and yet of all the States existing on this ancient, but, nowadays, rather unstable Continent, there is none that has a more vital interest in the preservation of peace than Austria. Whatever the issue of the war, it is likely to affect her detrimentally. If Prussia be victorious the North German Confederacy will be superseded by one including all the countries from Jutland to the Swiss frontier. Germany will be a great Empire then, and one whose intrinsic force will be doubled by the genial breath of freedom; for in it constitutionalism will either have to be abolished altogether—a monstrous idea—or become a reality. If Count BISMARCK finds it extremely difficult to realize his own ideal of Constitutional arrangements now, when he has only to deal with Northerners more or less sympathizing with Prussia, the plan would be utterly hopeless after the reëmbodiment of the South, whose inhabitants will not for any length of time submit to the supremacy of this Cabinet, except when securing a new grant of liberty in return. With such a reorganized Germany flourishing by her side, how long can Austria expect to repress the leaning already manifested by her German subjects toward the mother country? Does she overlook the signs of the times? In Bohemia the spread of the Irvingite doctrine was the other day officially prohibited on the ground "that its devotees were agitating in favor of Prussia." In the same country a respectable club has been denounced to the authorities for singing Prussian war songs; while at Vienna, in the very centre of the Empire, the students are voting ardent addresses to their German *comilitous*, exhorting them to defend Luxemburg against the foreigner. On the other hand, if France defeats Germany, and—a most natural result—reorganized the conquered land according to her own ambitious interests, a succession of wars must necessarily ensue. It is inconceivable that the Germans, in the present vigor of the national self-respect, would put up with another Rhein-Bund, and continue to recognize princes themselves tools of a foreign dictator. Rebellion and war would be the sanguinary harvest of the seed sown. Is Austria strong enough to look with equanimity upon the possible approach of a revolutionary period in a country contiguous to herself? Or would it not be better policy to try and quench the first erratic sparks of the menacing conflagration? would it not be expedient to actively contribute to the maintenance of peace, to gain time for the internal consolidation of the empire, in order that its cohesion may not be imperiled by the reunion of Germany, if completed at some future period? Of course there is also the alternative of Austria allying herself to France, and the two beating down Prussia and demolishing her so utterly between them as to do away with the likelihood of her rising again. But the attempt would be hazardous. Prussia might be a match for both, and in the scuffle enable Hungary to win a more secure independence than the one which, judging from precedent, is at present only granted her *pro tem*. Russia, moreover, it is probable, would not suffer Austria to acquire a predominance in this part of the world prejudicial to herself. Revenge is sweet, and, if it could be safely taken by FRANCIS JOSEPH upon WILLIAM I., would not be unnatural after what has occurred before our eyes; but to run the risk of injuring oneself while retaliating is to incur a yet more signal fall.

Will Spain Join With Prussia Against France?

Berlin (April 13) Correspondence of the London Times.

The following curious intelligence is communicated by a Paris correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, ordinarily well-informed:

"A strange rumor has been lately afloat in diplomatic circles which I should not touch upon unless it had been confirmed by a person likely to know. The Envoy of Queen ISABELLA at Berlin, it is asserted, recently offered the assistance of his Sovereign in a war against France. The proposal is believed to have been made by order of the Queen, and without the cognizance of the Spanish Mini ters. NAPOLEON III.—and this part of the story I can vouch for—no sooner heard of it than he summoned M. MON, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to his presence, and inquired after the truth of the statement. M. MON had to avow his entire ignorance. The Emperor then had an interview with M. OLAZAGA, the fugitive Progressist chief, who admitted the possibility of such a step having been taken by the Queen. The Spanish gentleman to whom I am indebted for this news himself asked Marshal O'DONNELL what he thought of the matter. The Marshal replied: 'I do not know what the Queen may have done, but what I know is that the Emperor believes it.'"

GERMANY.

The Federal Constitution of North Germany.

A Berlin dispatch of April 14 says: "It is asserted that the policy of the Government in reference to the amendments to the Federal Constitution, voted by the North German Parliament, is as follows:

The Government intends not to sanction the vote of the Parliament in favor of the remuneration of the Deputies. It proposes that until the 1st of January, 1872, the strength of the army on a peace footing be maintained at one per cent. of the population, and that after that date it shall each year be brought under the consideration of the Parliament, but that until an alteration be agreed upon by the Parliament and the Government, the actual strength shall be maintained, and the amount of the military expenditure remain unchanged.

The Government is in favor of a common federal code of laws. The Government agrees to a yearly vote of the Budget, including a vote fixing the revenue of the Bund. The military Budget does not require to be voted yearly, but it will nevertheless be communicated in all its particulars to the Parliament, in order to afford the Government an opportunity of explaining the necessity of the different items. It is probable that the Constitution, with the amendments thus modified by the Government, will be definitively agreed to by the Parliament, as a portion of the National Liberal Party will vote in its favor."

AUSTRIA.

Hungary and Croatia.

A telegram from Pesth says: "An order has been issued directing that the preparations for the coronation of the Emperor and Empress as King and Queen of Hungary must be completed by the 20th of May."

The Croatian Diet will open on May 1. There is good reason to believe that that body will adopt the resolution relative to the relations between Croatia and Hungary which was recently passed by the Diet at Pesth.

GREECE.

Aid for the Candian Insurgents.

A telegram from Athens says "The Greek steamer *Arcadia* has made her third successful voyage to Candia, and landed on the island provisions, munitions of war and clothing for the insurgents. She was pursued by the Turks, but escaped. The Cretan National Assembly has proclaimed religious toleration, the equal rights of Turks and Christians, and security for the property of both."

TURKEY.

The Candian Insurrection.

A telegram from Constantinople says: "The destination of OMAR PASHA, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, has been changed. He has left for Crete, with two war steamers and 1,500 picked men, with orders to strike a decided blow at the insurrection. When his mission in Crete is accomplished he will proceed to take command of the Turkish army on the Greek frontier."

ONE DAY LATER BY STEAMSHIP.

Arrival of a New Hamburg Steamer.

The Hamburg and American Steamship Company's new vessel, the *Cimbra*, arrived at this port last evening with dates to the 17th inst.

The *Cimbra*, like her sister vessel the *Hammonia*, was built by Messrs. CAIRD & Co., of Greenock, and is fitted with all the latest mechanical improvements. Some idea may be formed of her size and accommodation from the following details as to her dimensions: Length of keel, 332 feet; breadth of beam, 40 feet; depth of hold, 33 feet; tons register, 3,000; strength of engines, 300-horse power. She is constructed to carry 80 first cabin passengers, 120 second cabin, and 540 steerage, beside 137 of a crew—nearly 900 souls altogether. Internally, the vessel has been constructed with the view of combining economy of space and convenience of accommodation, and both these objects have been very successfully attained. The main saloon, which is capacious, well lighted, and magnificently decorated, is about one hundred feet in length. In the second cabin there is also very comfortable accommodation, much superior to what in days not so far distant was wont to be provided for first-class passengers. Of the steerage the large number of berths it contains has been, as far as possible, constructed with every consideration for the health and comfort of their occupants. The *Cimbra* has been fortunate in getting as its commander an officer of the large experience and high reputation of Capt. TRAUTMANN, late of the *Allemannia*, distinguished as one of the fastest steamers on the Atlantic.

NORTH GERMANY.

Debate in the Parliament upon the Constitution—Bismarck on the Army.

BERLIN, Monday, April 16.

In to-day's sitting of the North German Parliament the final debate arose upon Article 60 of the draft of the Constitution referring to the Federal military system.

Count BISMARCK made a speech, in which he announced his concurrence in the amendment of Count STOLBERG, according to which the strength of the Federal army on a peace footing would remain unaltered until a common Federal code of laws should be promulgated. He spoke against the amendment of Duke UJEST, which proposed that the next five years should be considered as a period of transition, and that after that period the army on a peace footing should be maintained at the same strength as hitherto until the promulgation of a general code of laws, when the army expenses should, nevertheless, be fixed by a special law on the basis of the hitherto existing organization.

Count BISMARCK declared that this amendment would leave open the possibility of a Parliamentary conflict on the budget for the army.

Count BETHUSY-HUC asked whether the Government would reject the entire draught if Duke UJEST's amendment were adopted. Count BISMARCK declined to give a reply to this question at the present stage of the discussion.

On a division, the proposal of Count STOLBERG was rejected by 167 against 110 votes.

Count BISMARCK then urgently requested the House to pass a second amendment proposed by Count STOLBERG to Article 62, and which would leave to the Government the choice of the time for promulgating a Federal Code of laws. He said that unless this amendment were adopted the Federal Governments would not agree to the draught, and the task of drawing up a Constitution might possibly at the last moment be frustrated.

Notwithstanding this declaration Count STOLBERG's amendment was rejected by 157 against 119, and Duke UJEST's motion was adopted by 202 against 80 votes.

The Polish members, the extreme left, and the extreme right voted against Duke UJEST's motion.

All the remaining articles of the draught were then adopted as passed during the preliminary debate.

The whole draught, with four amendments, passed during the final debate, was then put to the vote, and adopted by 230 against 53 votes, the minority composed of the Polish deputies, the members of the extreme Left, and of the Provincial Party (Partikularisten.)

After the division, HERR KANTAK made the following declaration in the name of the Polish members:

"The last attempt to prevent the act of violence committed by our incorporation in the North German Confederation having failed, we enter our protest against that act, and resign our seats as members of the Parliament."

Herr SIMSON, the President, replied:

"By resigning your seats you have escaped being called to order for using the expression, 'an act of violence.' History will reject your protest."

A sitting of the Parliament will be held to-morrow to receive communications from the Federal Governments on the amendments to the Constitution.

EVENING.

The Prussian Chambers will probably assemble on the 29th inst. The session will be short, as, with the exception of the Constitution for the North German Confederation, there are no bills to be laid before them. There will probably be a recess during the interval of three weeks between the first and second readings of the amendments to the Prussian Constitution, rendered necessary by the new Constitution for Northern Germany.

Bismarck Talks to the Parliament—He says they Prevent His Work—He Hints About Resigning.

Count BISMARCK announced that the Federal Governments would accept most of the amendments to the draft of the Constitution if the House would give way in the questions of the remuneration of the deputies and the army arrangements.

Count BISMARCK said: If the opposition prevents me from completing the work which has been begun, I shall request the King to relieve me of my post.

The Parliament subsequently agreed to the first fifty-nine articles, rejecting all the new amendments, and striking out the article referring to the payment of the deputies, thus rescinding its former resolution in favor of such payment.

A complete understanding between the Government and the Parliament is now considered certain.

FRANCE.

Reports about Bismarck's Resignation—Alleged Arrest of Prussian Officers—The Royal Family of Russia.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 16.

The *Presse* of this evening alludes to some rumors of the resignation of Count BISMARCK, which, it adds, "is said to have been caused by a difference of opinion between the Count and the King of Prussia, the latter being unwilling to accept the evacuation of Luxemburg on principle. Count VON DER GOLTZ would succeed Count BISMARCK as President of the Prussian Ministry."

Reports have been current of the arrest of Prussian officers by the French authorities at Thionville, and of the arrest of French officers at Mayence and Landau. These reports are declared to be without foundation.

It is announced that the Emperor and Empress of Russia will shortly proceed to Kissingen to drink the waters, and thence will visit the Paris Exhibition.

Stories About a Quadruple Alliance Against Prussia—Opinions of Emile Girardin.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 16—7 A. M.

With reference to that part of my yesterday's letter which spoke of propositions reported to be on foot for an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England, I have to mention another version suggested yesterday, and which seems to be less improbable than the other. It is to the effect that overtures for a quadruple alliance between Holland, Belgium, France and England are going on. The idea is said to have been started not long since by the King of Holland, justly alarmed at the menacing attitude of Prussia, and to be received favorably by France. Commissioners from Holland and Belgium came to Paris, where they were very well received. They then proceeded to London, where, I hear, they now are, for the purpose of sounding the English Cabinet on the proposed alliance. I need hardly repeat that I mention this fact with the same hesitation as yesterday, though, if correct, it would in some measure account for the less hostile tone of Berlin. A personage of high rank (Prussian) now in Paris, and who had an interview with the King on Wednesday last, says that nothing could be more pacific than the language of His Majesty, who expressed himself disposed to do everything consistent with his honor and that of Prussia to preserve peace. Prussia, the King observed, had too much to do to consolidate her present situation, without getting into a fresh war not commanded by imperious necessity.

M. EMILE GIRARDIN had already given the name of the "Prussian Quadrilateral" to the fortresses of Luxemburg, Coblentz, Sarrelouis, and Mayence; and he now declares in an article of more than three columns that if France suffer the Prussian Quadrilateral to exist she will be in the same position in April, 1867, as Italy was in 1866, with the Austrian Quadrilateral menacing her. What Italy has done for her security France must do for hers; and she will not do less than Italy. After having broken with her own hands the bond of the Germanic Confederation, without hastening to comply with the summons addressed to her in October last by the King of Holland to evacuate Luxemburg, and by persisting in her occupation of that fortress—an occupation which is only directed against France—the Prussian Government and the German people will only have to blame themselves if the question suddenly changes its aspect and nature. This is not a question of territorial aggrandizement, but of national security: and, with her security and dignity to provide for, the scrupulous respect for nationalities which the French Government pushed to an extreme in 1866 will disappear. But that scruple will not arrest France any more, as soon as she says that having as her natural frontier the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Rhine, from Basle to the sea, and finally the sea, there must not remain standing in all the circumference thus traced a single fortress which does not belong to her. It did not require to be a prophet to foresee and predict that in the policy of 1859, 1863, and 1866, war was certain. M. GIRARDIN declares that he both foresaw it and predicted it. Fortunately, the French troops are now returned from Rome and Mexico; he wishes they were at home also from Algeria. This is the moment to have at hand the whole of the French army, "and," concludes M. GIRARDIN, "if before the present month Luxemburg is not evacuated, before the end of the month the Prussian Quadrilateral must belong to France as the Austrian Quadrilateral now belongs to Italy."

RUSSIA.

The Organ of the Russian War Office on the Behavior of France in the Luxemburg Matter.

The *Invalide*, the mouthpiece of the St. Petersburgh War Office, says: Should the Luxemburg question really bring on war, we shall be justified in asserting that never did so insignificant a subject kindle so great a stir. The present conduct of the French Government contradicts all it has formerly said and done.

But a short time ago M. ROUHER affirmed that the reorganization of Germany was not only not dangerous to France, but on the contrary, advantageous to her. Why, then, does she covet Luxembourg now? But even should NAPOLEON III. have changed his opinions, and eventually convinced himself that Prussia has become an inconvenient neighbor, how is it possible for him to expect that the acquisition of Luxemburg will protect him from any peril threatening him from that quarter. As the matter now stands France has not the slightest shadow of right on her side. Luxemburg, it is true, does not belong to the German Confederation, but it is German none the less. Again, although the former Federal institutions have been abrogated, the treaties authorizing Prussia to garrison the fortress are as valid as ever.

Details of the Budget for 1867.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, April 16.

The budget for the year 1867 was officially promulgated here to-day.

The total revenue is stated at 443,800,000 roubles, including 15,000,000 taken from the Anglo-Dutch Loan of 1866 to cover the deficit of that amount. Twenty-five millions five hundred thousand roubles are appropriated for the construction of railways, and are covered by receipts from special sources.

The expenditure on account of the national debt is 73,750,000 roubles.

The Budget for Poland shows a revenue of 16,500,000 roubles, and an expenditure of 20,100,000 roubles.

ITALY.

Programme of the New Ministry.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, at the sitting of the 11th inst., Signor RATTAZZI, the head of the new Ministry, delivered the following speech:

"In presenting ourselves before you we are deeply sensible how grave and arduous is our task. Now that the independence of the nation is happily assured, the moment has arrived when we ought seriously and resolutely to occupy ourselves with our internal position, and to apply remedies to evils which cannot be attributed as the fault of any one person, but which are the necessary and inevitable consequence of the great events that have been brought to pass within the short space of a few years. We must provide for the settlement of our finances and the reorganization of the army. We ought to provide for them promptly, with a firm hand and without any hesitation; every delay would be fatal; any hesitation might compromise our future. Toward this object, gentlemen, and to the part incumbent upon the Government in this difficult task, our cares and our efforts will be principally directed, and we shall be all the better able to devote ourselves to its execution, because, being free and independent of any sort of engagement abroad or at home, we may occupy ourselves exclusively with the necessity arising out of our domestic position. It is not my intention to explain to you now in detail all the measures the new Administration intends to introduce or to submit for your approval, in order to attain this object within the shortest possible delay. Such a detailed account can neither be prepared nor brought forward within a few hours. We are also of opinion it is better to act than to promise. We do not hesitate, however, to declare at once that in the measures we shall successively propose, we shall take as basis the rules laid down a few days ago in the august words uttered by His Majesty, and received by the nation with general satisfaction. We shall take note of the bills that were brought in during the preceding Parliament upon divers very important subjects, such as the system of public accounts, the organization of the central administration, and the system of collecting taxes; then, profiting by the profound and conscientious examination these measures have relatively undergone in the bureaux and in committees, we shall hasten to bring them again before Parliament with suitable modifications. In proposing to you these latter, we shall keep especially in view the object of simplifying administration, of better securing the collection of the taxes by rendering it still less expensive, and of more efficaciously guaranteeing the future of public officials, whose position appears to us more deserving of being secured because we have now decided upon requiring from them the exact and strict accomplishment of their duties. Another bill, already prepared, and which will soon be laid before you, is that relating to the organization of our army. It will be the more indispensable and urgent that Parliament should hasten to take this bill into consideration because upon its approval may depend not only the future and the strength of an institution which is no less a guarantee than a glory to our country, but also chiefly the means of determining how far shall be carried the reduction and savings to be introduced into military estimates. For our parts we engage henceforth that in the examination and discussion of this bill we will introduce and admit all modifications calculated to render expenses less heavy, without compromising the efficiency of the army and the safety of the State. An administrative committee is considering the organization of the provinces and communes. A bill will be laid before you upon this subject in the course of the Session. I need not say that it will be inspired by principles of the widest decentralization, and by the idea of giving the communes and provinces their full autonomy by emancipating them from all Governmental interference while subjecting them to legislative arrangements calculated to guarantee the interests of the governed from all abuse. The Government has already promised to bring in the budget for 1868 before the close of next month. We have firmly resolved loyally to keep this engagement. As for the estimates for the current year, now under examination by a committee elected by yourselves, while expressing upon our parts the most ardent wishes that it may terminate its labors as soon as possible, we feel confident that with regard to reforms it may deem opportune, and may think of proposing, it will call us to its aid, in order that we may examine and discuss them together. Like the Committee, we are imbued with the necessity of introducing the utmost and strictest economy, and we shall willingly consent to every saving reconcilable with the inevitable exigencies of the public service. The debate upon the Budget in Parliament may thus be made easier and more simple, and the rules observed in that for the present year may be found applicable to the Budget of 1868. If it were possible to obtain the approval of the two Budgets almost simultaneously, a desire we have strongly at heart would be fulfilled of the wish, namely, of at last entering upon the normal path and of avoiding the very serious inconveniences to which the Administration is subjected when it is compelled to operate with provisional Budgets. The approval of the Budgets alone, however, will no doubt not be all that is required to meet our financial wants; other measures are also indispensable. It is impossible for us to state these at present, but they will shortly be laid before you, with the greatest care, by the Government. A prominent place among them will be occupied by bills referring to the liquidation of ecclesiastical property, to a system of regularizing the great public works guaranteed by the State, and to credit institutions—all objects of considerable importance, intimately connected by essential conditions of settlement of which will impart an energetic impulse to the activity and economic prosperity of the country. The rapid picture I have just traced of the measures indispensable to us, and which ought to be sanctioned without delay, displays but too clearly all the difficulty of the undertaking for which we prepare. The consciousness of these difficulties might have caused us to hesitate, but their very existence strengthens us and inspires us with courage in view of the hard trial we have to surmount. It strengthens us, because we are firmly persuaded that, in presence of the necessities of the nation, and when it is required to provide for the wants of the country, all party differences will always vanish from among us, and our deliberations will be inspired by one sole idea—love and devotion to Italy. Therefore, we reckon for the accomplishment of this task upon your frank, loyal and effectual coöperation. We feel confident that, thanks to your assistance, many difficulties will not fail to disappear, and that we shall find it possible to attain the aim we have in view. We shall thus show Europe that the Italians have not only known how to conquer their independence by constituting themselves a nation, but that they also know how to preserve and consolidate it by providing for its internal organization."

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Luxemburg Question in England—Views of the Press.

From the London Times, April 17.

The Luxemburg question is just one of those Continental difficulties which Englishmen are slow to understand. Why the King of Holland should be willing to part with a portion of his small European dominions, why the Emperor NAPOLEON should have created for himself a new embarrassment, why Prussia should resent the cession of a province which she claims neither in her own right nor as trustee for the North German Confederation, is by no means evident at first sight from our insular point of view. We can appreciate interests, but then it is not interests in any practical sense, but ideas and sentiments, which are at the bottom of all these negotiations. The King of Holland, indeed, may have good reasons for wishing to get rid of a territory which may at any time excite the cupidity of powerful neighbors, and become the battle-ground of a European war, but the interest of France would surely have counseled her to let well alone, while the interest of Prussia is to consolidate her new acquisitions instead of provoking the jealousy of France. Even now the common interest of all parties would apparently point to the alternative of neutralization, Prussia withdrawing her troops from the fortress, and France abandoning the project of annexation. It is to be feared, however, that whatever interest may dictate, no such arrangement is possible. The first mention of a transaction which suggested, if it did not affirm, the principle of natural boundaries was enough to call into dangerous activity the rival spirit of nationality. A Duchy which contributes nothing to the effective strength of Germany, and would contribute nothing to the effective strength of France, has been thus invested, like Schleswig-Holstein, with a symbolical importance which makes its destinies a subject of anxiety to all Europe.

If we express a hope that France may recede from an untenable position, it is not because we hold that right preponderates on the side of Germany. Legally, the only rights involved are those of the King of Holland, and the Emperor NAPOLEON, the former of whom is at liberty to sell, and the latter to buy, the nominal sovereignty, with any privileges that may attach to it. Count BISMARCK himself admits that since the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation this sovereignty is subject to no restrictions, and we are not aware that any one has attempted to justify by legal arguments the *de facto* occupation of the fortress by Prussian soldiers. Morally, the right of the people of Luxemburg to dispose of their own allegiance is unqualified, and if they should vote spontaneously for annexation to France or to Belgium, no dynastic pretensions ought, in justice, to prevail against their wishes. It is only upon ethnological or historical grounds that Luxemburg can be claimed as an integral part of Germany, for even on the grounds of language its nationality is, to say the least, open to dispute. This side of the French case is very clearly stated by one of our Paris cotemporaries: "Luxemburg is not German soil. The greater part of its population speaks either French or Walloon, which is an ancient form of French; the French is the official language of the country; the French spirit prevails there, and the Luxemburgers have not what constitutes the moral basis of Prussia, what determined the character of Northern Germany, viz.: Lutheranism. They are all Catholics, or nearly so, and their social state is in strong contradiction to the Prussian nation." Nor can the want of a title founded on public law, popular suffrage, or what may be called political affinity, be supplied in this case by an appeal to any diplomatic title guaranteed by treaties. Treaties leave the matter exactly where it stood before. The engagements of 1814 and 1815 became void by the reconstruction of Germany after the war of last year. The engagement under which the fortress was intrusted to a German garrison commanded by Prussia was virtually annulled at the same time, and the treaty of 1839, upon which great stress was laid at first, had no other object than to effect a partition between Dutch and Belgian Luxemburg, securing the Dukedom of the former to the House of Orange-Nassau. All this is far indeed from proving that no other Power can rightfully protest against the completion of any bargain that France may conclude with Holland. It only shows that such a veto cannot be legally sustained. It is not right, but policy, which influences, and, in some degree, justifies Prussia in risking a contest with France, rather than consent to Luxemburg becoming a French Department.

The reason why France may honorably make a concession which in strict right cannot be required of her, admits of being explained without reserve. The overtures for the transfer of Luxemburg were not made in deference to any demand from the French people; they were not even made by the French Government, if we are to believe official statements, but proceeded in the first instance from the Hague. The opposition to it, on the other hand, is notoriously supported by the whole German people, who believe, reasonably or unreasonably, that a cession of Luxemburg would be the prelude to further "rectifications" of the Northeastern frontier of France. Assuming this belief to be unfounded, as we are bound to do, it remains to be shown what motive the French nation can have for insisting upon a contract which, though made in their name, promises no solid benefit to them. It would be a waste of time to prove that France has nothing to apprehend from any of her neighbors. Of all European Powers she is the one which has least reason to provide against the contingency of foreign invasion, and which can best afford to make sacrifices—not of honor, but of pride—to the peace of Europe. No other country is so impregnable on all sides; in none has the sense of national unity been so fully developed; and none has shown an equally marvelous energy in self-defence. The presence of a Prussian garrison in Luxemburg may be, and is, inconsistent with the present relation of the Duchy to Holland, but it would be absurd to interpret it as a menace to France. The wildest dreams of Teutonic ambition, though including, it is said, the ultimate absorption of Great Britain into the German Fatherland, do not extend to a similar absorption of France. Professors and students may still regret the separation of Alsace and Lorraine, but the boldest of German statesmen would not indulge the faintest idea of "revindicating" them. For years and perhaps for generations to come Germany will be far too much engrossed with her own affairs to meditate aggression, and the experience of a few months is far too brief to attest the stability of the political fabric erected by Count BISMARCK. If, as M. ROUHER seems to maintain, the strength of Germany is the weakness of France, there could not be a more fatal error than to precipitate just now a war between the two nations. While the German passion for national self-assertion is at fever heat, and before the conflicting interests of the various States in the Confederacy have had time to work disunion, it would be singularly inopportune, if it were not impolitic and indefensible upon every other ground, to make a *casus belli* out of so trumpery a question. It was a mistake, as every one now sees, to raise such an issue at such a moment; but it was a mistake which reflects little discredit on the Imperial Government, for there is reason to suppose that not even Count BISMARCK foresaw the storm of patriotic indignation which it has excited in Germany. The Emperor will justify his reputation for sagacity and earn the gratitude of Europe by waiving his claims. The Luxemburgers themselves, so far as we can gather, are bent on maintaining their independence, but dread incorporation with North Germany more than annexation to France. By recognizing and respecting their reluctance to change their existing lot, the Emperor NAPOLEON will gain a diplomatic advantage, and be enabled to intervene hereafter with far greater effect if any violent attempt should be made to unite Luxemburg with Prussia.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Gen. Pope's Letter to the Governor of Georgia.

We have already published, as received by telegraph, a synopsis of the correspondence between Gen. POPE and Gov. JENKINS, relative to the latter's recent address to the people of Georgia. Gen. POPE inquired of the Governor whether, when he issued that address, he had knowledge of his order assuming command of the District. The Governor replied that he had not; that he supposed he was exercising an allowable freedom in the public expression of opinion relative to public matters, and that in the future he shall do and say what he believes to be required of him by the duty to which his oath of office binds him, which he trusts will not involve either conflict or controversy between them in the execution of their respective trusts. To this Gen. POPE replied as follows:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT,
(GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND FLORIDA,)
ATLANTA, Ga., April 22, 1867.

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., in answer to mine of the 17th. It gives me pleasure to say that your explanation is satisfactory, so far as the past is concerned, and I cordially concur with you in the hope that our relations in the future may be harmonious and agreeable.

I would content myself with this answer to your letter, but for the following remark which it contains. You say: "I supposed I was using such freedom in the public expression of opinion relative to public matters as seems still to be accorded to the citizens of this Republic, not imagining that it was abridged by the accident of the speaker or writer holding office."

This expression seems to indicate that you think that in some manner, either personally or officially, you have been wronged by that paragraph of my order which has occasioned this correspondence, and that I am seeking to abridge the liberty of speech, in this State, in an unnecessary and oppressive manner.

I trust that I may be able to disabuse your mind of this idea. It is scarcely necessary to tell you that the late acts of Congress, which I am sent here to execute, recognize the existing State Government of Georgia as merely provisional, and that the object of recognizing it at all was only that the ordinary course of business in the civil tribunals, and the administration of the laws of the State by the customary agencies, might not be interrupted further than was necessary for the strict execution of the laws of the United States. It is not doubted that Congress might have legislated the present State Government of Georgia out of existence as easily as they have recognized it as provisional, and it is as little to be doubted that Congress would have done so, could it have been foreseen that the entire machinery of the provisional State Government would be used to defeat the execution of the very law by whose sufferance alone it has any existence at all. It is very clear that Congress did not intend to recognize or permit to exist, by these reconstruction acts, a powerful organization to be used against their execution, nor can such use be made of the State Government of Georgia without greatly obstructing, if not, indeed, entirely frustrating the performance of the duty required of me by these acts.

The existing State Government was permitted to stand for the convenience of the people of Georgia, in the ordinary administration of the local civil laws, and to that end it should be carefully confined. It was in this view that paragraph 3 of my order assuming command was considered, and it is not easy to see how it can be regarded as oppressive or unjust.

Holding your office by permission of the United States Government, *you are debarred, as I am, from expressing opinions, or using influences* to prevent the execution of the laws of the United States, or to excite ill-feeling and opposition to the General Government, which is executing these acts of Congress.

With your personal opinions, or those of any citizen of Georgia, or their expression within the limits of the law, I have nothing to do; but the distinction between personal opinion openly expressed in an official capacity, and official opinion, is too nice for the common understanding.

The influence of your opinions, openly avowed, must of necessity be very great with the civil officers of the State in all its departments, when the tenure of office is largely dependent upon your pleasure. Your opinions as a private citizen, without official station, and the same opinions while Governor of Georgia, have a very different significance, and produce a very different effect.

I only require that the civil machinery of the State of Georgia be not perverted so as to frustrate the execution of the laws of the United States, and for that reason, I exact from the civil officers that whilst they retain their offices they *confine themselves strictly to the performance of their official duties*, and do not use their influence to prevent the people of the State from submitting to and carrying out the laws of the United States.

In your address to the people of Georgia, which occasioned this correspondence, you denounce the acts of Congress which I am sent here to execute, as "palpably unconstitutional" and "grievously oppressive," and advise the people, whatever may be the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, to take no action under those laws. While you counsel them not to resist by violence, you at the same time, by open official denunciation of the law, invite the very action which you seem to deprecate.

It is manifestly impossible for me to perform the duties required of me by the acts of Congress, *while the Provisional Governor of the State is openly denouncing them* and giving advice to the public in his official capacity, the result of which will be to excite discontent and array the whole army of officeholders in the State in opposition to their execution, unless, indeed, the whole civil Government of the State is overthrown, and the military substituted. I think such a change would be as distasteful to the people of Georgia as it would be to me, and yet if civil officers of the State follow the example which your Excellency has set them, there will be no escape from such a result.

The third paragraph of my order imposes no restrictions on you to which I am not myself subject; you hold your office by permission of the United States Government; I hold mine, as do thousands of others, both civil and military, by substantially the same tenure. Custom, old enough to be law itself, restricts us in conversation and action, precisely as paragraph three of my order restricts you. There is a very simple mode of freeing ourselves from such restrictions when they become too oppressive.

In conclusion, Governor, it seems necessary for me to say in general reply to the latter portion of your letter, that the paragraph of my order to which you object was very carefully considered; that it *means precisely what it says, and that to the full extent of my power it will be strictly enforced.*

My great respect for your personal character has made it painful to me to write you this letter, but as a fair and full understanding between us is absolutely essential to anything like harmonious relations, I have thought it necessary, even at the risk of giving offence, to acquaint you fully with my understanding of my duty, and of the *status* of the civil officers of the Provisional State Governments under the late acts of Congress.

I again assure you that it shall be my duty, as it will be my pleasure, to preserve unimpaired friendly and harmonious relations with you, and I trust that our views on the subject of this correspondence may be made to harmonize sufficiently to secure this result.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

Canvassing the South.

The Washington correspondent of the Worcester *Spy* gives the following, as a radical programme for canvassing the South. After speaking of Senator WILSON's movement, he says:

Of the other leading Republicans, Judge KELLEY has already gone South. Gen. BUTLER will go during the Summer. Senator POMEROY will make a few speeches in Virginia ere starting for the West. Gen. NYE intends to go South, as far as New-Orleans. He will start in about a week. His colleague, Senator STEWART, will also speak in Virginia and North Carolina, before he leaves for the Pacific.

Of leading colored men, there will soon be on the stump in Virginia, Rev. Mr. GARNET. Rev. J. W. LOGUEN, of Syracuse, is also to start soon. JOHN MERCER LANGSTON, of Oberlin, President of the National Equal Rights League, is also invited. Mr. J. W. FORTEN, of Philadelphia, will also canvass one or more States. It is expected that Prof. W. HOWARD DAY, one of the most polished orators of the day, will be in the field.

The Congressional Committee have also engaged leading Southern colored men. Rev. Mr. TURNER, lately Chaplain of a colored regiment, is in North Carolina, and Mr. DICKINSON in South Carolina. There is great need of workers in Mississippi.

The committee, who have this campaign in charge, are preparing documents in addition to the Congressional speeches with which they are flooding the southern country. Gov. BOUTWELL is preparing a careful presentation of the position of the Republican and Democratic Parties during the war and at the present time. This is greatly needed. Mr. STEVENS' pamphlet in support of Senator SUMNER's bill for the enactment of universal suffrage will soon be ready, and will be distributed by this committee.

The work has only just begun. Money is imperatively needed and ought to be freely given.

The Overflowed Region in Louisiana.

From the New-Orleans Times.

A great deal of distress prevails in those portions of our low lands, which have been recently overflowed. The crops, on which the people depended as a last hope, have been utterly destroyed, their houses are no longer habitable, their provisions have been wasted, and their cattle have been swept away and drowned. This would be a sad condition of affairs, even if it embraced but a single settlement; but when it applies to a wide territory in which, before the war, there were millions of cultivated acres, it becomes positively frightful. The effort to wall out the waters of the Mississippi from their plantations was made both last season and this by our people with an energy quickened by dire necessity, and worthy of a more successful issue. All the means and appliances at their command were brought into requisition, but their labors ended in disappointment, and the existing overflow threatens to be more devastating than any which preceded it. In fact, it is now clearly apparent that the work of keeping up the levees, which was easily accomplished under our former system of servile labor, is now altogether beyond the ability of our people, either in their individual or corporate capacity, and must in the end devolve on the General Government.

We are glad to perceive that the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau, acting under the instructions of the authorities at Washington have taken measures to afford at least temporary relief to those who are threatened with starvation. But the relief thus afforded will be trifling compared with the great necessities of the occasion. In the Grosse Tete country alone it is said that over five thousand people are now bordering on starvation, and hopes of permanent relief are exceedingly remote. No crop can be raised by them this year, and they have no means to commence anew when another season comes. We trust that that charity which is twice blessed will flow in as a tide, and cover the waste places that were desolated by the deluge.

Southern Items.

At a meeting of citizens of Bartow County, Ga., on the 17th inst., resolutions were adopted declaring that they entered their "solemn protest against the action of CHARLES J. JENKINS, who in his official character has, without regard for the wishes of his constituency, acted upon subjects not warranted by the authority of law, or by the circumstances surrounding them, in throwing obstructions in the way of reconciliation and the reconstruction of the State, and bringing her back in full fellowship and harmony with the Government." Also, that they viewed "with astonishment and deep regret the attempt of C. J. JENKINS to renew their difficulties and invite further legislation by the United States Congress."

Gov. THROCKMORTON has issued a circular letter to the County Judges of Texas, directing them to furnish to the military authorities, without delay, a list of all persons, "irrespective of color," who are competent and qualified to act as Registers, and who can take the oath. He adds; "I cannot too strongly urge upon you, and through you, upon the people of your county, the propriety and absolute necessity at this juncture in our affairs of contributing to the fullest extent every aid possible, in order that the military authorities may be enabled to execute the acts of Congress with promptness and fairness."

A correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* states that a large and enthusiastic meeting of the colored voters of Nassau County was held at the City of Fernandino, Fla., on Monday evening, the 15th, to consider the question of how best to exercise the great right of the elective franchise so recently conferred upon them. Hon. D. RICHARDS gave the negroes some good advice, and was followed by LIBERTY BILLINGS, Mr. DELANEY, Mr. GORDON, JAMES CURTIS and others.

An order was shown in Selma, Ala., recently, purporting to be issued by Major-Gen. SWAYNE, and prohibiting the holding of the Circuit Court of Greene County. The Judge was in consequence compelled to adjourn Court from day to day until he could learn from the General whether or not the order was genuine. Gen. SWAYNE pronounced it spurious, and not emanating from him.

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH, of Mobile, Ala., has published a letter in which he expresses strong sympathy for "the great movement that was inaugurated and so successfully executed" at the meeting in that city on Friday, the 19th inst.

The statement that Mr. F. G. DE FONTAINE has sold the Columbia *South Carolinian* to BEVERLY NASH, to be turned into a negro organ, is denied.

The Child-Starvation Case in Connecticut.

The Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin* of Friday says:

"The trial of C. C. WILLIAMS for his brutal treatment of his daughter, has ended in his conviction of an assault with intent to kill. Few more sickening details of crime have ever been presented in a court of justice than the records of this case have unfolded. The deliberate torture of his daughter, her slow starvation, her impending death unless she had been rescued, make up no ordinary crime. The evidence showed pretty plainly that WILLIAMS was, as it were, a passive instrument of the superior mind of his paramour, Miss MANN, and that to some degree the wretched man believed that he was under the influence of the spirits in what he did. But the Court told the jury that a man was to a certain extent responsible for his belief, and that he could not educate himself into any belief, and then exculpate himself for wrong doing on account of it. The plea of insanity, which was so ably urged by his counsel, did not avail in his case, and a jury have found him responsible for the treatment of his daughter.

The highest punishment for the crime of which he has been convicted is five years in the State Prison, nor less than two months in the jail, and a fine not exceeding $500.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

"SWEET VIOLETS."

From Belgravia for April.

My Isabel, do you remember
How, in the fitful April weather,
Through squares and terraces suburban
We, plighted lovers, walked together,
While, shrill beneath the changeful sky,
Rang out the violet-seller's cry?

Ah, love, how bright those hastening hours!
How fair the hopes that shone before us!
For us the earth put forth her flowers,
For us the blackbirds sang their chorus,
And Spring herself seemed only made
To glad us with her light and shade.

And still I see your sweet face soften
With tender smile and pensive pity,
As in our path we meet a maiden—
A child waif from the seething city,
And still rings out the violet cry,
And still the changing clouds flit by.

Enough that since that bygone Spring-time,
When we two lovers walk'd together,
Your heart has caught a trick of changing,
Capricious as that of April weather,
And the lorn violet-seller's cry
Sounds like a dirge as I go by.

Your bouquets now are rare exotics,
Imported from far Southern bowers;
But who shall say those splendid blossoms
Are sweeter than my lowly flowers—
The violets that we stopp'd to buy
Beneath that sunlit April sky?

Alas! 'twas then our Spring-time, dearest,
And o'er life's path there shone a glory,
While all our footfalls went to music,
Like mystic lute in fairy story:
But now youth's glamour shines no more
On the dull earth we wander o'er.

Some day, perchance, for mere distraction,
You'll ransack a forgotten casket,
And light upon the faded posy
I gave you from the vagrant's basket;
And those poor wither'd flowers shall be
Almost a link 'twixt you and me.

THE JEW'S REVENGE.

A CHAPTER FROM HISTORY.

From Mrs. Muhlbach's Joseph II. and his Court.

I.

THE BANKER AND HIS DAUGHTER.

The beautiful daughter of the Jewish banker was alone in her apartments, which, from the munificence of her wealthy father, was almost regal in their arrangements.

Rachel, however, was so accustomed to magnificence that she had lost all appreciation of it. She scarcely vouchsafed a glance to her inlaid cabinets, her oriental carpets, her crystal lustres, and her costly paintings. Even her own transcendent beauty, reflected in the large Venetian mirrors that surrounded her, was unheeded, as she reclined in simple muslin among the silken cushions of a Turkish divan.

But Rachel, in her muslin, was lovely beyond all power of language to describe. Her youth, grace, and beauty were ornaments with which "Natures's own cunning hand" had decked her from her birth. What diamond ever lit up Golconda's mine with such living fire as flashed from her hazel eyes? What pearl upon its ocean bed ever glittered with a sheen like that of the delicate teeth that peeped from between her pouting coral lips? When she wandered in her vapory white dresses through her father's princely halls, neither pictures nor statues there could compare in color or proportion with the banker's queenly daughter.

She lay on the dark silk cushions of the divan like a swan upon the opalline waters of the lake at sunset. One arm, white and firm as Carrara marble, supported her graceful head, while in her right hand she held an open letter.

"Oh, my beloved!" murmured she, "you hope everything from the magnanimity of the Emperor. But in what blessed clime was ever a Jewess permitted to wed with a Christian? The Emperor may remove the shackles of our national bondage, but he can never lift us to social equality with the people of another faith. There is nothing to bridge the gulf that yawns between my beloved and me. It would kill my father to know that I had renounced Judaism, and I would rather die than be his murderer. Oh, my father! oh, my lover! My heart lies between you, and yet I may not love you both. But which must I sacrifice to the other?"

She paused and raised her eyes imploringly to heaven. Her cheeks flushed, her bosom heaved, and no longer able to restrain her agitation she sprang from her divan, and light as a gazelle crossed the room, and threw open the window.

"No, my lover," said she, "no, I cannot renounce you! A woman must leave father and mother to follow him who reigns over her heart! I will leave all things, then, for you, my Gunther!" And she pressed his letter to her lips; then folding it, she hid it in her bosom.

A knock at the door caused her to start slightly, and before she had time to speak the Jewish banker entered the room.

"My dear father!" exclaimed Rachel, joyfully, flying to him and putting her around his tall, athletic form.

Eskeles Flies stroked her dark hair, and pressed a kiss upon her brow. "I have not seen you for two days, father," said Rachel, reproachfully.

"I have been absent inspecting my new factories at Brunn, my daughter."

"And you went away without a word of adieu to me!"

"Adieu is a sorrowful word, my daughter, and I speak it reluctantly; but a return home is a joy unspeakable, and you see that my first visit is to you, dear child. To-day, I come as a messenger of good tidings."

Rachel raised her head, and a flush of expectation rose to her face.

"Do the good tidings concern us both?" asked she.

"Not only ourselves, but our whole people. Look at me, Rachel, and tell me wherein I have changed since last we met."

Rachel stepped back and contemplated her father with an affectionate smile. "I see the same tall figure, the same energetic, manly features, the same dear smile, and the same—no, not quite the same dress. You have laid aside the yellow badge of inferiority that the Jew wears upon his arm."

"The Emperor has freed us from this humiliation, Rachel. This burden of a thousand years has Joseph lifted from our hearts, and under his reign we are to enjoy the rights of men and Austrians."

"The Emperor is a great and magnanimous prince!" exclaimed Rachel.

"We have been trampled so long under foot," said the banker, scornfully, "that the smallest concession seems magnanimity. But of what avail will be the absence of the badge of shame? It will not change the peculiarity of feature which marks us among men, and betrays us to the Christian's hate."

"May our nation's type be ever written upon our faces!" exclaimed Rachel. "The Emperor will protect us from the little persecutions of society."

"He will have little time to think of us, he will have enough to do to protect himself from his own enemies. He has decreed the dispersion of the conventual orders, and as he has refused to yield up the goods of the Church, his subjects are becoming alienated from a man who has no regard for the feelings of the Pope. Moreover, he has proclaimed universal toleration."

"And has he included us among the enfranchised, dear father?"

"Yes, my child, even we are to be tolerated. We are also to be permitted to rent estates, and to learn trades. Mark me—not to buy estates, but to rent them. We are not yet permitted to be landed proprietors. But they cannot prevent the Jew from accumulating gold—'yellow, shining gold;' and riches are our revenge upon Christendom for the many humiliations we have endured at its pious hands. They have withheld from us titles, orders and rank; but they cannot withhold money. The finger of the Jew is a magnet, and when he points it, the Christian ducats fly into his hand. Oh, Rachel! I look forward to the day when the Jews shall monopolize the wealth of the world; when they shall be called to the councils of Kings and Emperors, and furnish to their oppressors the means of reddening the earth with one another's blood! We shall pay them to slaughter one another, Rachel; and that shall be our glorious revenge!"

"My dear, dear father," interposed Rachel, "what has come over you that you should speak such resentful words? Revenge is unworthy of the noble sons of Israel; leave it to the Christian, whose words are love, while his d[illegible]"

"[illegible] the Jew are as insolent as his [illegible] I know very well how to exasperate and humble the Christians. I do it by means of my rich dwelling and my costly equipages. I do it by inviting them to come and see how far more sumptuously I live than they. The sight of my luxuries blackens their hearts with envy; but most of all they envy the Jewish banker that his daughter so far outshines in beauty their Gentile women."

"Dear father," said Rachel, coloring, "you go to extremes in praise as in blame. You exaggerate the defects of the Christian and the attractions of your daughter."

Her father drew her graceful head to him, and nestled it upon his breast. "No, my child, no, I do not exaggerate your beauty. It is not I alone, but all Vienna, that is in raptures with your incomparable loveliness."

"Hush, dear father! Would you see me vain and heartless?"

"I would see you appreciate your beauty, and make use of it."

"Make use of it! How?"

"To help your father in his projects of vengeance. You cannot conceive how exultant I am when I see you surrounded by hosts of Christian nobles, all doing homage to your beauty and your father's millions. Encourage them, Rachel, that they may become intoxicated with love, and that on the day when they ask me for my daughter's hand, I may tell them that my daughter is a Jewess, and can never be the wife of a Christian!"

Rachel made no reply; her head still rested on her father's bosom, and he could not see that tears were falling in showers from her eyes. But he felt her sobs, and guessing that something was grieving her, he drew her gently to a seat.

"Dear, dear child," cried he, anxiously, "tell me why you weep."

"I weep because I see that my father loves revenge far more than his own child; and that he is willing to peril her soul by defiling it with wicked coquetry. Now I understand why it is that such a profligate as Count Podstadsky has been suffered to pollute our home by his visits!"

The banker's face grew bright. "Then, Rachel, you do not love him?" said he, pressing his daughter to his heart.

"Love him!" exclaimed Rachel, with a shudder, "love a man who has neither mind nor heart!"

"And I was so silly as to fear that your heart had strayed from its duty, my child, and that the tears which you are shedding were for him! But I breathe again, and can exult once more in the knowledge of his love for you."

"No, father, said Rachel, "he does not love me. He loves nothing except himself; but he wearies me with his importunities."

"What has he done to you, my daughter?"

"During your absence he came three times to see me. As I denied myself he had resort to writing and sent me a note requesting a private interview. Read it for yourself, father. It lies on the table."

The banker read and his eyes flashed with anger. "Unmannerly wretch!" exclaimed he, "to use such langage to my daughter! But all Vienna shall know how we scorn him! Answer his note favorably, Rachel; but let the hour of your interview be at mid-day, for I wish no one to suppose that my daughter receives Christians by stealth."

"I will obey you, father," replied Rachel, with a sigh; "but I would be better satisfied to thrust him, without further ceremony, from the door. I cannot write to him, however, that would be a compromise of my own honor; but I will send him a verbal message by my own faithful old nurse. She knows me too well to suspect me of clandestine intercourse with a wretch like Podstadsky."

"Why not send the girl who delivered his letter?"

"Because I discharged her on the spot for her indiscretion."

"Bravely done, my precious child! You are as wise and as chaste as Israel's beauteous daughters have ever been. I shall reward you for despising the Christian Count. But I must go. I must go to double my millions and lay them all at my Rachel's feet."

He kissed his daughter's forehead, and rose from the divan. But as he reached the door he turned carelessly.

"Has the Emperor's private secretary visited you of late?"

"He was here yesterday," said Rachel, blushing.

"Did you receive him?"

"Yes, dear father, for you yourself presented him to me."

Eskeles Flies was silent for a while. "And yet," resumed he, "I believe that I was wrong to invite him hither. In your unconscious modesty, you have not perceived, my child, that Gunther loves you with all the fervor of a true and honest heart. He may have indulged the thought that I would bestow my daughter upon a poor little Imperial Secretary, whose brother enjoys the privilege of blacking the Emperor's boots. Although I laugh at this presumption, I pity his infatuation, for he is an excellent young man. Be careful—or rather, receive him no longer. You see, Rachel, that toward an estimable man I do not encourage coquetry; on the contrary, I plead for poor Gunther. He must not be exposed to a disappointment. It is understood, then, that you decline his visits."

He smiled kindly upon his daughter, and left the room.

Rachel looked after him with lips half parted and face as pale as marble. She stood motionless until the sound of her father's footsteps had died away, then, sinking upon her knees, she buried her face in her hands, and cried out in accents of despair:

"Oh, my God! I am to see him no more!"

II.

COUNT PODSTADSKY'S ESCORT.

"You promise that he shall remain but five minutes in my room, father?" said Rachel.

"I give you my word that he shall stay just long enough for me to complete my preparations to escort him home."

"What mean you, dear father? At least tell me what you intend to do?"

"I merely intend a jest, dear child," said Eskeles Flies, laughing. "A jest which shall announce to the people of Vienna that the Jewish banker has no desire to receive the visits of the Christian Count. Ah, eleven o'clock! The hour for your interview. Farewell, my daughter, your lover comes."

The banker disappeared through a tapestry door, and scarcely had it closed when Count Podstadsky entered.

Rachel had so unconquerable an aversion to Podstadsky that, instead of going forward to greet him, she actually stepped back and raised her hand as if to ward him off. But the Count was not easily repulsed.

"At last, my angel," said he, "my hour of happiness is here—at last you are mine. And I am the happiest of mortals."

"Who tells you that I am yours?" said Rachel, still retreating.

"Yourself, my houri, when you consent to receive me alone. How shall I prove to you the extent of my adoration?"

"Oh, you can easily do that," said Rachel, "by becoming a Jew for the love of me."

At the idea of his becoming a Jew, Podstadsky burst out into a fit of laughter; but Rachel affected not to hear it.

"You know that by becoming a Jew," continued she, "you would be at liberty to marry me, and inherit my father's ducats."

At mention of her father's wealth Podstadsky felt that he had laughed too soon. The thought of the banker's millions made him feel rather grave. They were worth anything short of such a *lese noblesse* as apostacy.

"What to me are your father's ducats?" cried he, vehemently. "I love nothing here but his daughter, and my love is sufficient for me. I ask nothing but the priceless treasure of your heart. Come, sweet one, come!"

"Away with you!" cried Rachel, unable to endure his insolence longer. "If I have permitted you to sully the purity of my home with your presence, it was that I might tell you once for all how I despise you! Now, begone, Sir."

"And allow me to accompany you home," said a mocking voice behind; and as Podstadsky turned with a start to see whence it came, he met the fiery black eyes of Eskeles Flies, who approached with a tall wax-light in his hand.

The Count trembled inwardly, but recovering his self-possession, he asked with a haughty smile: "Are we in the carnival, and do you represent the Israelitish god of love?"

"Yes, Count," said the banker, "and his torch shall light you home, lest you stumble on your way, and fall into the pit of dishonor. Come and receive the ovation prepared for you."

So saying, Eskeles Flies opened the door, and the Count looked out with dismay.

The long hall was lined on both sides with the liveried servants of the banker, each holding in his hand a wax-light, whose yellow flame flared to and fro, as the air from the open door below came in fitful puffs up the wide marble staircase.

"Come," said the banker, advancing with his flambeau. Podstadsky hesitated. If his sense of honor was dead, his vanity was not; and it winced at the slightest touch of ridicule. Was there no escape from this absurd escort? He looked around and saw no hope of rescue. Behind him Rachel had locked the door, and the servants were so closely ranged together that it was vain to attempt a passage through that living wall of fire. He had no alternative but to laugh derisively and step into the ranks. The procession moved on, and gathered strength as it moved; for on the staircase, in the lower hall, and at the front of the house, they were joined by throng after throng, each man of which, like the commander-in-chief, was armed with a flambeau. This was bad enough of itself, but the Count's body-guard were all in a titter, and every man enjoyed the jest except himself.

By this time they had reached the street, and what was the rage and mortification of the proud Austrian grandee when he saw that curiosity had drawn thither a concourse of people, who kept up with the procession, wondering what on earth could be the meaning of it!

"See," cried one, "Herr Eskeles Flies has caught a marten in his hen-roost and is lighting him home."

"And the marten is the fine Count Podstadsky Liechstenstein," cried another. "I know him. He rejoices in the title of the 'woman-killer.' Only look how he sneaks along as the tribe of Israel are dogging him home!"

"The Israelites are escorting him home," jeered the multitude, and the procession moved on, never stopping until it reached the Count's own hotel. Once there, Eskeles Flies, in a loud voice, bade him adieu, and requested to know whether he should accompany him further.

"No," replied Count Podstatsky, trembling with passion, "and you shall answer to me for this outrage. We shall see whether the unbelieving Jew can mock the Christian with impunity!"

"Accuse me before the public tribunals," answered the banker, "and I shall enter my complaint against you."

"Indeed!" said Podstadsky, contemptuously. "The Jew will be allowed to accuse an Austrian nobleman, will he?"

"Yes, by the God of Israel, he will," replied Eskeles Flies, so loud that his voice was heard by the people around. "Yes, thanks to the Emperor, his subjects before the law are all equal, and Jew and Christian are alike amenable to its judgments. Long live Joseph the Second, the father of his people!"

"Long live the father of his people!" shouted the fickle multitude; and glad that the attention of the crowd had been diverted from himself, Count Podstadsky Liechtenstein slunk away to ruminate over the mortifying occurrences of the morning.

III.

THE TWO OATHS.

"Already, beloved? Think that for three long weeks I have not seen you, Gunther! It is so early; no one misses me in the house, for my father returns from his bank at 9 only. Who knows when we shall meet again?"

"To-morrow, my Rachel, if you will permit me to return, and every morning at this hour, I shall be here behind the grove, waiting for my angel to unlock the gates of Paradise, and admit me to the Heaven of her presence."

"I will surely come! Nor storm nor rain shall deter me. Here in this pavalion we are secure from curious eyes. God alone, who blesses our love, shall see into our hearts!"

"Oh, Rachel, how I honor and love your energetic soul! When I am with you I fear nothing; but away from the influence of those angelic eyes I tremble and grow faint."

"What do you fear, Gunther?"

"The pride of riches, Rachel. Your father would laugh me to scorn were he to hear that his peerless daughter is loved by a man without rank or fortune."

"But whose heart has a patent of nobility from God!" exclaimed Rachel, with enthusiasm. "And besides, Gunther, are you not a confidential friend of the Emperor?"

"Yes," said Gunther bitterly. "The Emperor calls me 'friend,' and in 'grateful acknowledgment of my services,' he has raised my salary to three thousand florins. But what is that to your father, who pays twice the amount to his book-keeper? Why are you the daughter of a man whose wealth reflects discredit upon my love!"

"No one who looks into your noble face will suspect the purity of your love, dear Gunther. But, alas, my lover! there is an obstacle greater than wealth, to part us—the obstacle of your cruel faith, which does not permit the Christian to wed with the Jew."

"If you were poor, my Rachel, I would try to win you over from the Jewish God of vengeance to the merciful God of the Christian. Would I could bring such an offering to Jesus as that of your pure young heart!"

"My father would die were I to renounce my faith," said Rachel, suddenly growing sad. "But before he died, he would curse me."

"How calmly you speak, and yet your words are the death warrant of my hopes!" exclaimed Gunther, despairingly.

"I speak calmly, because I have long since resolved never to be the wife of another man," replied Rachel. "If I must choose between father and lover, I follow you. If my father drives me from his home, then, Gunther, I will come and seek shelter upon your faithful heart."

"And you shall find it there, my own one! I dare not call you beloved, but oh! I await with longing the hour of your coming—the hour when, of your own free will, your little hand shall be laid in mine, to journey with me from earth to Heaven! Adieu, sweetest. I go, but my soul remains behind."

"And mine goes with you, replied Rachel. He clasped her in his arms, and over and over again imprinted his passionate kisses upon her willing lips.

"To-morrow," whispered she. "Here is the key of the gate. I shall be in the pavilion."

Again he turned to kiss her, and so they parted. Rachel watched his tall, graceful figure until it was hidden by the trees, then she clasped her hands in prayer:

"O God, bless and protect our love! Shelter us from evil, but if it must come, grant me strength to bear it!"

Slowly and thoughtfully she returned to the house. Her heart was so filled with thoughts of her lover that she did not see the stirring of the blind, through which her father's dark, angry eyes had witnessed their meeting. It was not until she had entered her room that she awakened from her dream of bliss. Its splendor recalled her senses and with a sob she exclaimed:

"Why am I not a beggar or a poor Christian child? Anything that would make me free to be his wife!"

She ceased, for she heard her father's voice. Yes, it was indeed he! How came he to be at home so soon? His hand was upon the door, and now he spoke to her.

"Are you up, my daughter? Can I come in?"

Rachel hastened to open the door, and her father entered with a bright smile.

"So soon dressed, Rachel! I was afraid that I might have disturbed your slumbers," said he, drawing her to him and kissing her. "Not only dressed, but dressed so charmingly that one would suppose the sun were your lover, and had already visited you here. Or, perhaps you expect some of your adoring counts this morning—hey!"

"No father, I expect no one."

"So much the better, for I have glorious news for you. Do you know what I promised when you consented to let me punish Count Podstadsky after my own fashion?"

"No, dear father, I do not remember ever to have been bribed to obey your commands."

"Then I will tell you my news, my glorious news. I have become a *freiherr*."

"You were always a free man, my father; your millions have long ago made you a *freiherr*."

"Bravely spoken, my Jewess," cried Eskeles Flies. "I will reward you by telling you what I have bought for you. A carriage-load of illuminated manuscripts, decorated with exquisite miniatures, so that you may enrich your library with Christian Bibles and Papal bulls of every size and form."

"My dear father, how I thank you for these treasures!"

"Treasures, indeed! They are part of the library of a convent. The Emperor has destroyed them as the Vandals once did the treasures of the Goths. I bought them from one of our own people. And that is not all. I have a communion-service an *ostensorium* for you, whose sculptures are worthy of Benvenuto Cellini. I purchased these also from a Jew, who bought them at one of the great church auctions. Ha, ha! He was going to melt them up—the vessels that Christian priests had blessed and held sacred!"

"That was no disgrace for him father; but it is far different with the Emperor, who has desecrated the things which are esteemed holy in his own church. The Emperor is not likely to win the affections of his people by acts like these."

"Pshaw! he wanted gold, and cared very little whence it came," cried Eskeles Flies, with a contemptuous shrug. "His munificent mother having emptied the imperial treasury, the prudent son had to replenish it. True, his method of creating a fund is not the discreetest he could have chosen; for while teaching his people new modes of financiering, he has forgotten that he is also teaching them to pilfer their own gods. What an outcry would be raised in Christendom, if the Jew should plunder his own synagogue! But I tell you, Rachel, that when the lust of riches takes possession of a Christian's heart, it maddens his brain. Not so with the Jew. Were he starving, he would never sell the holy of holies. But the Jew never starves—not he! He lays ducat upon ducat until the glistening heap dazzles the Christian's eyes, and he comes to barter his wares for it. So is it with me. My gold has bought for me the merchandise of nobility."

"Are you really in earnest, father? Have you thought it necessary to add to the dignity of your Jewish birthright the bawble of a baron's title?"

"Why not, Rachel? The honor is salable, and it gives one consideration with the Christian. I have bought the title, and the escutcheon as I buy a set of jewels for my daughter. Both are intended to dazzle our enemies, and to excite their envy."

"But how came it to pass?" asked Rachel. "How came you to venture such an unheard-of demand? A Jewish baron is an anomaly which the world has never seen."

"For that very reason I demanded it. I had rendered extraordinary services to the Emperor. He sent for me, to repay me the millions I had lent him without interest; and I took occasion there to speak of my thriving manufactures and my great commercial schemes. 'Ah,' said he, putting his hand affectionately upon my shoulder, (for the Emperor loves a rich man,) 'ah, if I had many such merchant princes as you, the Black Sea would soon be covered with Austrian ships.' Then he asked what he could do in return for the favor I had done him."

"And you asked for a baron's title!"

"I did. The Emperor opened his large eyes and looked knowingly at me. He had guessed my thoughts. 'So,' said he, 'you would like to provoke the aristocracy a little, would you? Well—I rather like the idea. They are in need of a lesson to bring down their rebellious spirit, and I shall give it to them. You are a more useful man to me than any of them, and you shall be created a baron. I shall also elevate several other distinguished Jews to the rank of nobles, and the aristocracy shall understand that wherever I find merit I reward it.'"

"So, then, it was your worth, and not your gold, that earned for you the distinction!" cried Rachel, gratified.

"Nonsense! 'Merit' means wealth, and I assure you that titles cost enormous sums. I must pay for my patent ten thousand florins, and if I should wish to be a count, I must pay twenty thousand. But enough of all this. Suffice it that I shall prove to the nobles that my money is as good as their genealogical trees, and now we shall have crowds of noble adorers at the Baroness Rachel's feet. But be she Baroness or Countess, she is forever a Jewess, and that parts her eternally from any but a wooer of her own faith. Does it not my Rachel, my loyal Israelitish baroness!"

"Do you doubt me, my father?" asked Rachel in a faltering voice, while she averted her face.

"No, my child, for if I did, I would curse you on the spot."

"Dear, dear father, do not speak such fearful words!" cried Rachel, trembling with fright.

"You are right, child. I am childish to indulge the supposition of my Hebrew maiden's treachery. She is pure before the Lord, loyal and true to the faith of her fathers. But we must be armed against temptation, and before we part for the day, we must both swear eternal fidelity to our creed. These wily Christians may come with flattery and smiles, and some one of them might steal my Rachel's heart. I swear, therefore, by all that is sacred on earth or in heaven, never to abandon the Jewish faith, and never to enter a Christian Church. So help me God!"

Rachel gazed upon her father with blanched cheeks and distended eyes; her muscles stiffened with horror, until she seemed to be turning to stone.

"Did you hear my oath, Rachel?" said he.

She parted her lips, and they faltered an inaudible "Yes."

"Then," said he, gently, "repeat the oath, for we both must take it."

She raised her head with a quick, convulsive motion, and stammered, "What—what is it father?"

"Swear, as I have done, never to leave the faith of your fathers, and never to enter a Christian church."

Rachel made no reply. She stared again as though her senses were forsaking her. She thought she would go mad. Her father's brow contracted, and his mien grew fierce as he saw that his daughter's heart had gone irrevocably from him. There was a long, dreadful pause.

"Are you at a loss for words?" asked the Baron, and his voice was so savage that Rachel started at the ominous sound.

"Repeat my words, then," continued he, seeing that she made no answer, "or I—"

"Say on, my father," replied the despairing girl.

Baron Eskeles Flies repeated his oath, and the pale victim spoke the words after him. But at the end of the ordeal she reeled and fell to the floor. Her father bent over, and raising her tenderly, folded her to his heart. His voice was now as loving as ever.

"My precious child, we are truly united now. Nothing can part us, and your happy father will surround you with such splendor as you have never beheld before."

"Oh, my father!" exclaimed she, "what has splendor to do with happiness?"

"Everything," replied the father, with a careless laugh. "Misfortune is not near so ugly in a palace as in a cottage; and I do assure you that the tears which are shed in a softly-cushioned carriage are not half so bitter as those that fall from the eyes of the houseless beggar. Wealth takes the edge from affliction, and lends new lustre to happiness. And it shall shed its brightest halo over yours, my daughter. But I must leave you, for I expect to earn a fortune before I return, when I hope to see you bright and beautiful as ever."

He kissed her forehead and stroked her silky hair. "The Baroness Rachel will be a Jewess forever! Oh, how can I thank you for that promise, my adored child! What new pleasure can I procure for my idol to-day!"

"Love me, father," murmured Rachel.

"What need you ask for love, you who are to me like the breath of life? To show how I anticipate your wishes, I have already prepared a gratification for you. I have remarked how much pleasure you take in the gardens and little pavilion yonder. Since my Rachel loves to take her morning walk there, it shall be changed into a paradise. The brightest fruits and flowers of the tropics shall bloom in its conservatories, and instead of the little pavilion, I shall raise up a temple of purest white marble, worthy of the nymph who haunts the spot. For a few weeks your walks will be somewhat disturbed, darling, for the workmen will begin to-morrow; but they need not be much in your way, for while the walls are down I shall set a watch at every gate to make sure that no one intrudes upon your privacy. In a few months you shall have a miniature palace wherein to rest when you are tired of roaming about the grounds. Farewell, my child. I shall send the workmen to-morrow—early to-morrow morning."

"He knows all," thought poor Rachel, as he closed the door. "The oath was to part me from Gunther; the changes in the garden are to prevent us from meeting."

For a long time she sat absorbed in grief. But finally she made her resolve.

"I have sworn to love thee forever, my Gunther," said she. "When the hour comes wherein my choice must be made, I go with thee."

IV.

THE FLIGHT.

"You persist in your refusal?" cried Eskeles Flies, in an angry voice. "You dare to oppose the will of your father?"

"I persist in my refusal," replied Rachel firmly, lifting her dark, tearful eyes to her father's excited countenance. "I must rebel against your authority, my father, for you would compromise my earthly happiness and my salvation. Oh, dear father, do not harden your heart against me! In mercy heed my prayers!"

With these words Rachel would have thrown herself upon her father's bosom. But he thrust her from him.

"'Tis you who have hardened your heart against the law of God which bids the child obey her father," cried he.

"I cannot recognize my father's authority when he oversteps his rights, and trenches upon mine as a human being," urged Rachel. "I cannot perjure myself by accepting as a husband a man whom I do not love. He is a coarse, illiterate creature, who honors nothing but wealth, loves nothing but gold!"

"He is the son of the richest merchant in Brussels, and the Emperor has made a nobleman of his father. He is your equal, or rather he is your superior, for he is richer—much richer than we."

"He my equal! He cannot understand me," cried Rachel.

Her father laughed. "Not your equal, because he does not go into raptures over young Mozart, and does not indulge in speculative theology, but worships God after the manner of his fathers!—a Jew, in short, who hates the Christian and glories in his Jewish birthright!"

"Yes," said Rachel, shuddering, "a Jew in feature, speech and spirit. Not such a noble Israelite as you, my father, but a man possessing every repulsive peculiarity which has made the Jew the pariah of the civilized world. Oh, father, dear father, do not barter me for gold! Let me remain your child, your darling; living and dying in the home which your love has made like Eden to my girlhood!"

"I have promised your hand to Baron von Meyer," was the curt reply.

"I will not give it!" cried Rachel frantically. "You force me to disobedience by requiring of me that which is impossible."

"I shall force you to obedience, rebellious girl, for our laws invest the father with absolute authority over his child, and I shall use my right to rescue you from dishonor. I read your heart, Rachel, and therein I see written the history of your shame."

"Then you have read falsely," exclaimed Rachel, with indignation. "Up to this day I have kept the oath I made to remain a Jewess! And no mortal, were he ten times my father, has the right to couple my name with perfidy and shame!"

"You dare look me in the face and deny your disgrace!" said her father, trembling with anger. "You, who at early morning, in my own garden, have listened to the vows of a false-tongued Christian! You, who have sworn to be no man's wife, if not his!"

"Ah, you know all!" cried Rachel, in accents of supreme joy. "God be praised, there need be no more concealment between us! Yes, father, I love Gunther, and if I be not permitted to become his wife, in the might of my love I would not scorn to be his handmaid! I have loved him since you first brought him hither, and proudly presented him as the Emperor's favorite. Oh, my father, we were not rich then!"

"No—and he would have scorned to ask you to wed him. Now he would degrade the heiress of my wealth by seeking to make her his wife."

"Degrade me!" echoed Rachel, with a blush of indignation. "I should be honored by bearing his name, not because he is the Emperor's favorite, but because he is worthy of my love."

"And yet, God be praised, Rachel Eskeles can never be the wife of a Christian!" shouted the banker, triumphantly, "for she has sworn by the memory of her mother to die a Jewess!"

"She will keep her oath unless her father release her," replied Rachel. "But, oh!" added she, falling on her knees, and raising her white arms above her head, "he will have pity upon the misery of his only child; he will not condemn her to despair! Have mercy, have mercy, dear father! Be your generous self, and take me to your heart. Release me, and let me become a Christian and the wife of my lover! He cares nothing for your wealth, he asks nothing but my hand!"

Her father glared at her with a look that seemed almost like hate. "You are a Jewess," hissed he, "and a Jewess you shall die!"

"I am no Jewess at heart, father. I have been educated in a Christian country, and after the manner of Christian women. And you, too, have renounced your birthright. You have eaten and drunk with the Gentiles; you have cut your hair, and have adopted their dress. Nay, more! You have parted with your name, and have accepted a Christian title. Why, then, have you not the manliness to abjure the God of revenge and hate, and openly adore the Christian God of love and mercy?"

"I will live and die a Jew!" cried the banker, choking with rage. "I swear it again, and may I be accursed if I ever break my oath!"

"Then, father, release me from the lie that follows me like an evil shadow, blasting my life here and hereafter. Give me to my lover. Keep your wealth to enrich your tribe, but give me your blessing and your love!"

"You shall remain a Jewess!" thundered her father.

"Is this your last word?" cried Rachel, springing to her feet. "Is this your last word?"

"It is," replied he, eyeing her with cold cruelty.

"Then hear my determination. I have sworn fidelity to Gunther, and if I must choose between you, I give myself to him. I will not become a Christian, for such was my oath; but I will abjure Judaism."

"And become a Deist?"

"Call it what you will. I shall adore the God of love and mercy."

"A Deist! Then you have never heard what punishment awaits the Deist here. You do not know that the Emperor, who affects toleration, has his vulnerable heel, and will not tolerate Deism. The gentle punishment which his Majesty awards to Deism is—that of the lash. So that I scarcely think you would dare me to accuse you of *that!* But pshaw! I go too far in my fears. My daughter will recognize her folly, and yield her will to mine. She will be, as she has ever been, my adored child, for whose happiness I can never do too much; whose every wish it shall be my joy to gratify."

"I have but one wish—that of becoming the wife of Gunther."

Her father affected not to hear her. "Yes," continued he, "she will verify my promise, and take the husband I have chosen. This marriage will be a fine thing for both parties, for I give my daughter one-half million of florins, and Baron von Meyer gives his son a million cash down. Then the father-in-law gives three hundred florins a month for pin-money, and I seven hundred; so that Rachel has a thousand florins a month for her little caprices, and of this she is to render no account. That is a pretty dower for a bride. I give my daughter a *trousseau* equal in magnificence to that of a princess. Upon her equipage the arms of our two houses are already emblazoned, and to-morrow four of the finest horses in Vienna will conduct the Baroness von Meyer to her husband's palace. I congratulate you, baroness. No Christian woman in Vienna shall have an establishment like yours!"

"I shall never be the Baroness von Meyer," said Rachel, calmly, but an icy chill ran through her veins, for she loved her father, and felt that they must shortly part forever.

"Yes, you will be the Baroness von Meyer to-morrow. I have anticipated all your objections. The rabbi that is to marry you is a Pole. He will not understand your reply, and the young Baron has magnanimously consented to overlook any little infirmity of which your folly may be the cause; for he likes money, and is too good a Jew not to aid me in rescuing my heiress from disgrace. You see that your poor little struggles will be in vain. Resign yourself, then, and accept the brilliant destiny which awaits you."

"I will sooner die than consign myself to misery and disgrace!"

"Be easy on that subject. God will shield you from misery, and your father's watchful eye will see that you do not consign yourself to disgrace," replied the banker, coldly. "But enough of words. Night sets in and I have yet a few preparations to make for to-morrow. It is proper that you pass the last evening of your maiden life in solitude, and that you may not spend it in weariness, I have ordered your drawing-rooms to be lighted, and your *trousseau* to be laid out for your inspection. Go, and gladden your heart with magnificence. Good-night."

So saying, Baron Eskeles Flies left the room. Rachel heard him turn the key in the lock, and withdraw it. She then remembered that the drawing-rooms were lighted. Perhaps her father had neglected to fasten some of the doors leading thence into the hall. She sprang to the door of communication, and flung it open. The rooms were brilliantly illuminated, and the sparkling chandeliers of crystal looked down upon a wilderness of velvet, satin, flowers, lace and jewels—truly a *trousseau* for a princess.

But what cared Rachel for this? Indeed, she saw nothing save the distant doors, toward which she sped like a frightened doe. Alas! they, too, were locked, and the only answers to her frantic calls were the mocking echoes of her own voice.

For a few moments she leaned against the wall for support; then her glance took in the long perspective of magnificence which was to gild the hideous sacrifice of a whole human life, and she murmured, softly:

"I must be free. I cannot perjure myself. I shall keep my vow to Gunther or die! My father is no father—he is my jailer, and I owe him no longer the obedience of a child."

"She went slowly back, revolving in her mind what she should do. Unconsciously she paused before a table resplendent with trinkets, whose surpassing beauty seemed to woo the young girl to her fate. But Rachel was no longer a maiden to be allured by dress. The exigencies of the hour had transformed her into a brave woman, who was donning her armor and preparing for the fight.

"Gunther awaits me," said she, musing.

But why—where? that she could not say. But she felt that she must free herself from prison, and that her fate now lay in her own hands.

At that moment she stood before a large round table which was just under the principal chandelier of her superb reception-room. Here lay dainty boxes containing laces, and caskets inclosing jewels. Not for one moment did she think of their contents. She saw but the gilt letters which were impressed upon the red morocco cases.

"Rachel von Meyer" was on every box and case. In her father's mind she already bore another name.

"Rachel von Meyer!" she said, with a shudder. "My father denies me his name! Who, then, am I?"

A flush of modest shame overspread her face, as scarcely daring to articulate the words, she knelt, and murmured:

"I am Rachel Gunther. And if such be my name," continued she, after a pause of rapture, "I have no right to be here amid the treasures of the Baroness von Meyer. I must away from this house, which is no longer a home for me. Away, away! For Gunther awaits me."

And now she looked with despair at the locked doors and lofty windows, so far, far from the ground.

"Oh, if I had but wings!—I, who am here a prisoner, while my heart is away with him!"

Suddenly she gave a start, for deliverance was possible. She looked from the window as if to measure its height, and then she darted through the rooms until she saw a table covered with silks. She took thence a roll of white, heavy ribbon, and, throwing it before her, exclaimed joyfully:

"It is long, oh, it is quite long enough. And strong enough to support me. Thank Heaven! it is dark, and I shall not be seen. A gold ducat will bribe the guard at the postern—and then I am free!"

She returned to her sitting-room, and, with trembling haste, threw a dark mantle around her. Then, looking up at her father's portrait, her eyes filled with bitter tears.

"Farewell, my father, farewell!"

Scarcely knowing what she did, she fled from her room and returned to the only object which possessed any more interest for her there, the long, long ribbon which, like a gigantic serpent, lay glistening on the floor where she had unrolled it. She stooped to pick it up, and trailing it after her she flew from room to room, until she came to the last one of the suite which overlooked the park. She opened a window and listened.

Nothing was heard there save the "warbling wind," that wooed the young branches, and here and there a little bird that ventured its note upon the night.

Rachel secured the ribbon to the crosswork of the window and then let it fall below. Once more she listened. She could almost hear the beatings of her own heart, but nothing else broke the silence of the house.

She gave one quick glance around her beautiful home, where lay all the splendor that might have been hers, and, grasping the ribbon firmly in her hands, she dropped from the window to the ground.

V.

THE MARRIAGE BEFORE GOD.

Gunther had returned from the palace to his own lodgings in the city. Here, the labors of the day over, he sat dreaming of his love, wondering whether she thought of him during these dreary weeks of their forced parting.

He had stretched himself upon a divan, and, with his head thrown back upon the cushion, he gave himself up to thoughts of that love which was at once the greatest grief and the greatest joy of his life.

"Will it ever end?" thought he. "Will she ever consent to leave that princely home for me?"

Sometimes a cloud came over his handsome, noble features, sometimes the sunlight of happiness broke over them, and then he smiled. And on he dreamed, happy or unhappy, as he fancied that Rachel was his, or was parted from him forever.

The door-bell rang with a clang that started him. But what to him was the impatience of those who sought admittance to his house? He had almost begun to fancy that Rachel was before him, and he was vexed at the intrusion.

Meanwhile, the door of his room had been softly opened, but Gunther had not heard it. He heard, saw nothing but his peerless Rachel. She was there with her lustrous eyes, her silky hair, her pale and beautiful features. She was there.

What! Did he dream? She was before him, but paler than her wont, her dark eyes fixed upon him with a pleading look, her lithe figure swaying from side to side, as with uncertain footsteps she seemed to be approaching his couch. Good God! Was it an apparition? What had happened?

Gunther started to his feet, and cried out, "O my Rachel, my beloved!"

"It is I," said she, in a faltering voice. "Before you take me to your heart, hear me, Gunther. I have fled from my father's house forever—for he would have sold me to a man whom I abhor, and whom I could never have married, had my heart been free. I bring neither gold or jewels. I come to you a beggar—my inheritance a father's curse, my dowry naught but my love and faith. So dowered and so portioned, will you take me, Gunther?"

Gunther looked upon his love with eyes wherein she must have read consolation for all her trials.

"My treasure!" was the reply, as he took her little trembling hand, and pressed it fondly within his own. "Come, my Rachel, come and see how I have longed for this day."

He drew her forward, and opened a door opposite to the one by which she had entered.

"Come, your home is ready, my own."

They entered together, and Rachel found herself in a drawing-room where taste and elegance amply atoned for the absence of splendor.

"Now, see your sitting-room."

Nothing could be more cheerful or homelike than the appointments of this cosy apartment, lighted like the drawing-room by a tasteful chandelier.

"There," said Gunther, pointing to a door, "is your dressing-room, and within, your chamber, my Rachel. For six months this dwelling has awaited its mistress, and that she might never enter it unawares, it has been nightly lighted for her coming. I was almost tempted to despair, beloved. You have saved me from a discouragement that was undermining my health. Now you are here, and all is well. When shall the priest bless our nuptials? This very night, shall he not, my bride?"

"He can never bless them," replied Rachel, solemnly.

Gunther turned pale.

"Never? You have not, then, come to be my wife?"

"I cannot be your wife according to human rites, Gunther, for well you know that I have sworn never to become a Christian. But I am yours for time and eternity, and knowing my own heart, I accept the world's scorn for your dear sake. Earth refuses to bless our nuptials, but God will hear our vows. Gunther you will reject me because I am a Jewess?"

Gunther imprinted a kiss upon her forehead, and sank on his knees before her.

"Rachel," said he, raising his right hand to Heaven, "I swear to love you for better or for worse, devoting my life to your happiness. On my knees I swear before God to honor you as my wife, and to be faithful and true to you until death does us part."

Rachel then knelt at his side, and laying her hand in his, she repeated her vows. Then they kissed each other, and Gunther, taking her in his arms, pressed her to his throbbing heart.

"We are husband and wife," said he. "God has received our vows, and now, Rachel, you are mine, for He has blessed and sanctioned your entrance into my house!"

[TO BE CONCLUDED IN THE TIMES OF NEXT WEEK.]

THE FIRST MEETING.

From "Perdita," by Sir J. Noel Paton.

I met her first at her uncle's place,
Up in the North, in the Autumn time;
And I felt, the moment I saw her face,
Rich with the hues of a sunnier clime—

Caught the first flash of her eyes' wild-fire,
Her great brown eyes, half bold, half shy,—
That here was the goal of my life's desire:
That to win her love I could gladly die.

She was reading, and quickly raised her head,
With its dusky glory of chestnut hair,
As I entered; and blushing a sudden red
From brow to bosom, rose from her chair—

Rose with a formal bow, nor cast
A second glance to where I stood,
But out betwixt the roses past,
Out through the roses into the wood.

I scarce know how,—'twas like a dream!
But ere next night had reached its noon,
In silence by a silent stream
We stood together beneath the moon.

There was a sighing aloft in the pine,
A stirring below in the dewy grass,
As her eyes met mine in the dim moonshine,
And I felt their look like lightning pass

Through all my frame to the utmost tips
Of my very hair; and, mad with the bliss
That glance foretold, against her lips
My heart leapt forth, and died in a kiss.

THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—JAMES W. MARSHALL emigrated from New-Jersey to Oregon in 1843, and from Oregon to California in 1844. Here he engaged in farming and stock-raising in a small way until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in the California battalion under FREMONT, served faithfully throughout his term of enlistment, and received an honorable discharge. Returning home, MARSHALL found his horses and cattle gone—some strayed and others stolen—and in order to obtain means to buy other stock and put his place to rights, he applied to Capt. SUTTER for work. MARSHALL was then about thirty-eight years of age, unmarried, faithful, eccentric, and exceedingly stubborn. He obtained immediate employment from Capt. SUTTER, and proved an ingenious mechanic, making himself quite useful in the construction of chairs, tables, and all those articles of household furniture so much needed in a new settlement.

Lumber was in great demand among the settlers of the Sacramento Valley, their numbers having been considerably augmented by the arrival of Mormons and others from over the mountains. MARSHALL being a good judge of the article, and otherwise competent to manage the enterprise, he was dispatched by Capt. SUTTER, with an Indian guide and interpreter, May, 1847, to the mountains to select the site for a saw-mill. MARSHALL returned and reported that he had found a good location on the south fork of the American River, forty miles east of the fort, and at a point called by the Indians Culloo-ma, now called Coloma. The water-power was good, pine trees were plenty, and a Mexican cart could pass without difficulty between the fort and the proposed site of the saw-mill. Some delay occurred, and it was not until August, 1847, that Capt. SUTTER finally arranged with MARSHALL to superintend the erection and running of the saw-mill.

The saw-mill was completed in January, 1848, and they had just commenced sawing lumber, when, on the night of Feb. 2, 1848, MARSHALL appeared at Sutter's Fort, his horse in a foam, and himself presenting a singular appearance—all bespattered with mud, and laboring under an extraordinary degree of excitement. He immediately requested Capt. SUTTER to go with him into a room where they could be alone. This request was granted, and after the door was closed, MARSHALL asked Capt. SUTTER if he was sure they would not be disturbed, and desired that the door might be locked. Capt. SUTTER did not know what to make of his actions, and he began to think it hazardous to lock himself in the room with MARSHALL, who appeared so uncommonly strange.

MARSHALL being satisfied at last that they would not be interrupted, took from his pocket a pouch from which he poured upon the table about an ounce of yellow grains of metal, which he thought would prove to be gold. Capt. SUTTER inquired where he got it. MARSHALL stated that in the morning, the water being shut off from the saw-mill race, as was customary, he discovered in passing through the race, shining particles here and there on the bottom. On examination he found them to be of metallic substance, and the thought flashed over him that they might be gold.

MARSHALL stated that the laborers—white and Indian—had picked up some of the particles, and he thought a large quantity could be collected.

Capt. SUTTER was at first quite incredulous as to these particles being gold, but happening to have a bottle of nitric acid among his stores, he applied the test, and, true enough, the yellow grains proved to be pure gold. The great discovery was made!

It must not be forgotten that another scene in this omnipotent drama was being enacted in the Mexican Capital. On the very day, perhaps the very moment that MARSHALL discovered the grains of gold in SUTTER's mill-race, the treaty that closed the Mexican War and gave us California, was signed in the City of Mexico!—*E. E. Dunbar's Romance of the Age.*

THE SAINTS OF THE STAGE.—Many French actresses have passed from the stage to the cloister, when their beauty and renown were in their most brilliant periods. Others have withdrawn into a seclusion almost as complete, observing in the world the strictest piety and giving the most virtuous example. Mlle. COLOMBE distributed the "blessed bread" to the congregation of her parish church. The notorious LA MAUPIN and the vivacious LU[illegible] assumed the vail, and put the conventual g[illegible] between them and the world where they had figured in a very different line of character. In the last century Mlle. GAULTIER retired from the stage, publicly announcing her conversion, and became a sister of the Carmelite Order, at Lyons. Half a dozen of her fair colleagues, but less richly endowed as actresses, took courses nearly similar. Some among us may remember Mme. GONTHIER, the bouncing, buxom, hearty, hilarious actress of the Variétés in its brightest times. With all the *jollity* of character above indicated, Mme. GONTHIER was sincerely rigorous in the performance of all her religious duties. She was profoundly in earnest when, being about to play a new part for the first time, she crossed herself, as she stood at the wing, and murmured, with an emotion that was not at all feigned, nor ever ridiculed by the comrades who respected her: "Give me grace that I may well know my part!" Since Mme. GONTHIER's time, the distinguished tragic actress, SIONAH LEVY, of the Odeon, took the vail, and many other ladies of less note, but of equally serious thoughtfulness, have quitted the brilliant bustling stage and passed away into the calm, quiet life of the convent, and have been content therewith.

There is a tradition that the Roman Catholic authorities, far from condemning, protected actors; if not actors generally, at least those of Italy, at home or abroad. The prelates of the Gallican Church condemned them all alike to perdition, even the actresses, with whom some of those Bishops supped gaily, but whom, dead, they refused to bury, calling them outcasts. Now, at one time, one of the most popular theatrical companies in Paris was that of the Italians. It is asserted that the Christian privileges of these players were especially protected by the Italian authorities of the Church of Rome against any excommunicatory process of the French Bishops. Stipulations were made, before they joined the troop in the French capital, that they should be exempt from all censure of the Gallican authorities as far as the exercise of their profession was concerned. Further, that any French player joining the Italian company should have the same privileges as his comrades, as long as he continued a member of the brotherhood. It is not easy to determine whether or not this tradition rests on any basis of truth.

There was a wonderful amount of piety—not merely formal—among the actors. The younger RACINE refers to a married couple belonging to the Italian troupe, who lived the lives of two saints in one cell, and who, under the gayest stage garbs which they had to don, mortified their pride by wearing very uncomfortable hair shirts. DOMINIQUE and CARLIN were two harlequins whose piety or character is matter of history. The former, especially, took the sacrament yearly, which was very exemplary for a harlequin, and he never allowed any scoffer to speak disrespectfully of the Church, without sharp and stringent protest. LOUIS RICCOBONI and his wife, the latter known as Mlle. Flaminia, retired from the stage in 1733, after which the latter led a most exemplary life, active in all good works.

In later years, if stage history be true, CATALANI manifested, with all her personal vanity, a practice of piety which was not unlike that of Mme. GONTHIER. We are told that she never entered a theatre without earnest prayer that she might be successful, and that, behind the scenes or at the wing, at the Opera House in the Haymarket, she might be seen, missal in hand, repeating a prayer, and after making the sign of the cross and consigning the book to her attendant, she would pass on to the stage prepared for triumph.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

FAMILY QUARRELS.—I wonder whether any one will read these pages who has never known anything of the bitterness of a family quarrel? If so, I shall have a reader very fortunate, or else very cold-blooded. It would be wrong to say that love produces quarrels; but love does produce those intimate relations of which quarreling is too often one of the consequences—one of the consequences which frequently seem to be so natural, and sometimes seem to be unavoidable. One brother rebukes the other, and what brothers ever lived together between whom there was no such rebuking?—then some warm word is misunderstood and hotter words follow and there is a quarrel. The husband tyrannizes, knowing that it is his duty to direct, and the wife disobeys, or only partly obeys, thinking that a little independence will become her; and so this is a quarrel. The father, anxious only for the son's good, looks into that son's future with other eyes than those of his son himself—and so there is a quarrel. They come very easily, these quarrels, but the quittance from them is sometimes terribly difficult. Much of thought is necessary before the angry man can remember that he, too, in part may have been wrong; and any attempt at such thinking is almost beyond the power of him who is carefully nursing his wrath, lest it cool! But the nursing of such quarreling kills all happiness. The very man who is nursing his wrath, lest it cool—his wrath against one whom he loves, perhaps, the best of all whom it has been given him to love—is himself wretched as long as it lasts. His anger poisons every pleasure of his life. He is sullen at his meals, and cannot understand his book as he turns its pages. His work, let it be what it may, is ill done. He is full of his quarrel—nursing it. He is telling himself how much he has loved that wicked one, how many have been his sacrifices for that wicked one, and that now that wicked one is repaying him simply with wickedness! And yet the wicked one is at that very moment dearer to him than ever. If that wicked one could only be forgiven how sweet would the world be again! And yet he nurses his wrath.—*The Last Chronicle of Barset.*

A NEW-JERSEY POETESS.—Mrs. ELLEN CLEMENTINE HOWARTH, a writer of New-Jersey, who deserves a wider reputation than her circumstances have enabled her to obtain—is likely soon to publish her collected poems. Mrs. HOWARTH's is a wholly untutored genius. Her education has been only that which she could obtain, in the intervals of manual labor, from such books as fell in her way. In addition to the burden of extreme poverty, her husband was disabled from all labor many months ago by an accident which befell him in the ironworks in which he was employed, and upon Mrs. HOWARTH fell the entire burden of providing for him and a family of young children, until recently she was herself prostrated by a stroke of paralysis. Her livelihood was obtained partly by making the cane seats of chairs, partly by her pen. Unfortunately, however, she lives at Trenton, N. J.—perhaps one of the most hopelessly unintellectual cities in the Union—and it has always been among the cardinal principles of New-Jersey papers to pay nothing for contributions, so that her receipts in this quarter were very limited, while the resources of the papers in her own town were such as to prevent their adequate remuneration of her efforts. After expressing admiration and sympathy for a dozen years or thereabout, the people of Trenton, a few weeks since, gave a concert for her benefit, by which somewhat less than $1,000 were obtained as the nucleus of a fund with which to provide her a home. A collection of her poems was printed some years ago, but the volume was unfortunately entitled, was shabby in appearance, and was in the charge of a third-rate Philadelphia publisher—whereby [illegible] failure was a matter of course. A new volume has been selected from her numerous writings by two Newark gentlemen of literary taste and experience, who have arranged for its publication by a New-York house.—*Round Table.*

DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN EXPLORATIONS.

A JOURNEY TO ASHANGO LAND: AND FURTHER PENETRATION INTO EQUATORIAL AFRICA. By PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, author of "Explorations in Equatorial Africa." With maps and illustrations. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

However irritated and indignant M. DU CHAILLU may be at the unfair manner in which he has been treated by his opponents, he certainly has to thank them for material assistance in extending his reputation by attracting more general attention to his exploits and discoveries. The public cared little whether the sum total of his perambulations through the African jungles during his first tour was eight thousand miles or only half that distance; it made little difference to them whether the gorilla which he had the honor of first introducing to the civilized world would beat a tattoo upon its breast when enraged, or whether the chimpanzee made for itself a nest or an umbrella-like shelter. To naturalists these questions were of some importance; but when the public clearly understood that the outcry against DU CHAILLU was prompted mainly by envy on the part of those whom he had anticipated in these alleged discoveries, they gave him their sympathy without making any very thorough inquiry into the merits of the question at issue, and so long as the same style of warfare is continued against him just so long will his detractors fail of their very obvious purpose.

DU CHAILLU frankly acknowledges that he undertook this second tour of exploration into Central Africa quite as much to vindicate the statements made in the narrative of his first tour, as from the hope of effecting any new discoveries, and he took special pains to fit himself for the work. He went through with a course of instruction in the use of various astronomical instruments, took lessons in practical photography, and, with a view of bringing back testimonials which none could call in question, he laid in a store of materials sufficient to make 2,000 pictures, while he provided himself with a stock of boxes, glass tubes, &c., in order to collect insects, and also took fifty pounds of arsenic, for the preservation of stuffed specimens. M. DU CHAILLU entertained the hope that he might traverse the whole of Equatorial Africa to the Nile, but he very prudently kept this part of his project a secret, save from a few friends, preferring to let what he might actually accomplish speak for itself. On Aug. 6, 1863, he embarked at Gravesend on board the schooner *Mentor*, a little vessel of 100 tons, chartered specially to take him to the mouth of the Fernand Vaz, which he expected to make the point of departure into the interior. On Oct. 10 the craft reached the mouth of the river named, and he had a most cordial reception from his old friend ADJOUATONGA, a chief of one of the villages near which he wished to land. The chief climbed up the side of the schooner and catching a glimpse of the explorer, exclaimed: "Are you Chailie, or are you his spirit? Have you come from the dead? Tell me quick, for I don't know whether I am to believe my own eyes; perhaps I am getting a *kindé*, (fool.) ADJOUATONGA cleared away his own doubts by giving DU CHAILLU an affectionate hug, which he tells us would have been more acceptable had not the chief been dripping with perspiration and oil. On Oct. 15 DU CHAILLU commenced his preparations to disembark his equipments, but his canoe was upset in the breakers, his astronomical instruments were ruined by the salt water, and he narrowly escaped with his life. Great were the lamentations among the natives at this disaster, but DU CHAILLU made the most of the hold which it gave him upon their sympathy, and commenced the renewal of his old acquaintances. A few days after he had landed a negro brought him a chimpanzee, which he was able to send home by the schooner which took him out, and the animal after arriving safely in England, was put on exhibition in the Sydenham Crystal Palace, where he perished in the fire which destroyed that structure a few months since. A female chimpanzee took passage by the schooner, but died on the homeward voyage. DU CHAILLU also managed to ship about ninety skulls of natives, which were consigned to the British Museum. The period during which DU CHAILLU was compelled to wait for the arrival of another installment of instruments from England, did not pass unimproved. He succeeded in procuring and sending home various valuable specimens, such as skeletons of the *ipi*, a species of ant-eater peculiar to that part of Africa, and he also made excursions into the gorilla country, at first without success, but finally he learned that the animals had been seen not far from a neighboring plantation, and he at once started in pursuit. He thus describes his success:

"When I reached the place I had first to pick my way through the maze of tree-stumps and half-burnt logs, by the side of a field of cassada. I was going quietly along the borders of this when I heard in the grove of plantain trees toward which I was walking a great crashing noise, like the breaking of trees. I immediately hid myself behind a bush, and was soon gratified with the sight of a female gorilla; but before I had time to notice its movements a second and third emerged from the masses of colossal foliage; at length no less than four came into view. They were all busily engaged in tearing down the larger trees. One of the females had a young one following her. I had an excellent opportunity of watching the movements of the impish-looking-band. The shaggy hides, the protuberant abdomens, the hideous features of those strange creatures whose forms so nearly resemble man, made up a picture like a vision in some morbid dream. In destroying a tree they first grasped the base of the stem with one of their feet, and then with their powerful arms pulled it down, a matter of not much difficulty with so loosely formed a stem as that of the plantain. They then set upon the juicy heart of the tree at the bases of the leaves, and devoured it with great voracity. While eating they made a kind of clucking noise expressive of contentment. Many trees they destroyed apparently out of pure mischief. Now and then they stood still and looked around, once or twice they seemed on the point of starting off in alarm, but recovered themselves and continued their work. Gradually they got nearer to the edge of the dark forest and finally disappeared. I was so intent on watching them that I let go the last chance of shooting one almost before I become aware of it."

The next day he went to the same spot with a negro boy, hardly expecting to be rewarded with another sight at the animals; but he suddenly came upon a monstrous gorilla "standing erect and looking directly toward" him. Turning to the boy for his rifle, he found that "the little coward had bolted." "The huge beast," he says, "stared at me for about two minutes, and then, without uttering any cry, moved off to the shade of the forest, running nimbly on his hands and feet." His observations upon these occasions satisfied DU CHAILLU that in walking the gorillas "move along on all fours, that is, with the knuckles of their hands touching the ground." The examination of the stomachs of several freshly killed gorillas also shows that they subsist entirely upon vegetable matter. On returning to the village where he was staying, DU CHAILLU found a living gorilla which had been captured and brought in by the natives. The injuries inflicted upon the animal in effecting his capture subsequently resulted in his death. But as soon as the natives learned how anxious the explorer was to procure living specimens of the gorilla they were forthcoming. On a single day no less than three were brought in,—a very large female with her female child and a vigorous young male, all tightly bound. The adult female died of the injuries inflicted upon her when captured, and her child died three days afterward. The young male was almost as much opposed to being photographed as some of the subjects have been who have from time to time been added to the "rogues' gallery," but DU CHAILLU finally succeeded in his efforts to get a likeness of the animal. These gorillas were captured from a herd which the natives surrounded and drove to the edge of a piece of water, where they bewildered them by making all the noise possible, and then knocked down and maimed all that did not escape. DU CHAILLU here modifies some of the opinions he had previously advanced regarding gorillas. They are more gregarious than he at first supposed, and he thinks that they, and not chimpanzees, were the animals seen and captured by the Carthagenians under HANNO, as related in *Peplus*. They turn gray and, indeed, almost white, he tells us, as they become very old, and at some seasons of the year they are migratory in their habits.

On June 30 DU CHAILLU returned to Plateau, where he found there had meantime arrived from England a new supply of instruments, medicines, &c. A French steam vessel, the first which had ever appeared in these waters, soon after arrived in the Fernand Vaz, causing a great sensation among the natives. With another installment of skulls and specimens of other kinds, which the explorer shipped to England in the following August, he sent *Tom*, the young gorilla, promising the Captain £100 if he should take him alive to London; but the ungrateful little animal died, notwithstanding the high price which had been set on his head.

Toward the latter part of October DU CHAILLU finally succeeded in getting his expedition under way. His stores and outfit filled two large canoes, which contained no less than forty-seven large chests of goods, beside ten boxes containing his photographic apparatus and fifty bundles of miscellaneous articles. He chose for his body guard ten faithful negroes, some of whom had accompanied him on his former journey, and thus equipped he finally started upon his expedition, having been delayed more than a year from the time of his first landing on the African coast.

It is hardly worth while to follow M. DU CHAILLU step by step as he proceeded toward the interior, for to do so would compel us to catalogue the names of places which are hardly to be found upon any of the maps generally accessible. The explorer encountered the same obstacles to his progress which LIVINGSTONE and BAKER, and GRANT and SPEKE, and all other African tourists were compelled to overcome. His previous experience and the acquaintances he had made upon his former trip were of very great advantage to him in enabling him to manage the natives whom he found, save in notable individual instances, utterly oblivious of all promises and pledges, and given to the vice of stealing whenever opportunity offered. For these and other difficulties, M. DU CHAILLU was fully prepared, and he overcame them all by his ingenuity and tact, but upon reaching the Ashira land he encountered an obstacle which was serious enough to discourage any one, even if possessed of the most indomitable energy and perseverance. The small-pox in its most virulent form broke out, seizing for its victims apparently those who were the most reliable friends of the explorer. Eventually this fearful plague compelled a division of his escort, part of it returning toward the coast while DU CHAILLU, with the remnant of his company, still pressed on toward the interior. Before leaving the Ashira land the explorer was robbed of many of his most valuable instruments and drugs by his treacherous attendants. Undiscouraged by these losses he still advanced, passing through the Apono and Ishogo lands and finally reaching that of the Ashangos where his expedition was destined to meet with its crowning disaster. The usual negotiations necessary to secure permission to pass through the Ashango territory had nearly been completed, although they had been attended with remarkable difficulty, when one afternoon four men from a hostile village near by came into Mouaou Kombo, arrayed in warriors' attire and brandishing plantain leaves over their heads. They said that it had been determined not to let the explorers pass through their territory, and that war would follow if it should be attempted. To intimidate them DU CHAILLU ordered some of his attendants to discharge their guns in the air, advancing toward these belligerent strangers meanwhile, but in carrying out these orders the men became nervous, and one of the loaded muskets was unfortunately fired before its muzzle was sufficiently elevated. The ball from it struck a negro in the head, instantly killing him, and then, penetrating the thin wall of a hut in range, inflicted a fatal wound upon a native female. This lamentable casualty very naturally threw the villagers into a state of frenzied indignation. The war drums were sounded; hundreds of men armed with spears, bows and arrows began to collect, and DU CHAILLU found himself compelled to gather his escort of seven men and to fly for his life. In the hurried retreat very many of his effects were abandoned, and with them were left some of the records of his journeyings. By keeping together, and now and then turning upon and firing at their pursuers, the little party succeeded in effecting its retreat, although several of its members, including DU CHAILLU himself, were quite seriously wounded by poisoned arrows, which, however, did not inflict fatal injuries. Fortunately, as they pressed back toward the coast, the explorers came upon the territory of friendly tribes, and after numerous adventures which were less perilous than might have been anticipated, in view of the circumstances under which the retreat was commenced, they reached Plateau on Sept. 21, 1865.

Disastrous as was the termination of this ill-starred expedition, and fruitless as it was of all addition to our geographical knowledge of the interior of Africa, it resulted in giving us a great deal of very interesting and curious information regarding the natural history of this unexplored region. The different species of animals and insects which came under the notice of M. DU CHAILLU are fully described, and much space is very profitably occupied with notes and observations upon the habits, peculiarities and customs of the people. The following passage sheds light upon the origin of the "chignon:"

"On my arrival at Igoumbie I had noticed how curious the head-dresses of the women were, being so unlike the fashions I had seen among any of the tribes I had visited. Although these modes are sometimes very grotesque, they are not devoid of what English ladies, with their present fashions, might consider good taste; in short, they cultivate a remarkable sort of chignons. I have remarked three different ways of hair-dressing as most prevalent among the Ishogo belles. The first is to train the hair into a tower-shaped mass, elevated from eight to ten inches from the crown of the head; the hair from the forehead to the base of the tower, and also that of the back part up to the ears, being closely shaved off. In order to give shape to the tower, they make a frame-work, generally out of old pieces of grass cloth, and fix the hair around it. All the chignons are worked upon a frame.

Another mode is to wear the tower, with two round balls of hair, one on each side, above the ear. A third fashion is similar to the first, but the tower, instead of being perpendicular to the crown, is inclined obliquely from the back of the head, and the front of the head is clean shaven almost to the middle. The neck is also shorn closely up to the ears. The hair on these towers has a parting in the middle and on the sides which is very neatly done. The whole structure must require years of careful training before it reaches the perfection attained by the leaders of Ishogo fashion. A really good chignon is not attained until the owner is about 20 or 25 years of age.

It is the chief object of ambition with the young Ishogo women to possess a good well-trained and well-greased cover of hair of the kind that I describe. Some women are far better dressers of hair than others, and are much sought for—the fixing and cleaning of the hair requiring a long day's work. The woman who desires to have her hair dressed must either pay the hair-dresser or must promise to perform the same kind office to her neighbor in return. Once fixed, these chignons remain for for a couple of months without requiring to be rearranged, and the mass of insect life that accumulates in them during that period is truly astonishing. However, the women make use of their large iron or ivory hairpins (which I described in 'Equatorial Africa') in the place of combs. The fashion of the 'chignon' was unknown when I left Europe, so that to the belles of Africa belongs the credit of the invention."

The views regarding the capacity and capabilities of the negro entertained by one who has had such extensive opportunities as DU CHAILLU for studying his character, certainly deserve consideration. They are summed up in this brief paragraph:

"As to his future capabilities, I think extreme views have prevailed among us. Some hold the opinion that the negro will never rise higher than he is; others think that he is capable of reaching the highest state of civilization. For my own part I do not agree with either of these opinions. I believe that the negro may become a more useful member of mankind than he is at present, that he may be raised to a higher standard; but that if left to himself, he will soon fall back into barbarism, for we have no example to the contrary. In his own country the efforts of the missionaries for hundreds of years have had no effect; the missionary goes away, and the people relapse into barbarism. Though a people may be taught the arts and sciences known by more gifted nations, unless they have the power of progression in themselves, they must inevitably relapse in the course of time into their former state. Of all the uncivilized races of men, the negro has been found to be the most tractable and the most docile, and he possesses excellent qualities that compensate in great measure for his bad ones. We ought, therefore, to be kind to him and try to elevate him. That he will disappear in time from his land I have very little doubt, and that he will follow in the course of time the inferior races who have preceded him. So let us write his history."

A treatise by the distinguished Prof. OWEN upon some of the skulls which were sent home by DU CHAILLU concludes the volume, which is certainly a valuable and most interesting addition to the steadily increasing literature of African travel.

RUFUS THE KING.

One morn in Summer's glory,
Beneath an old oak hoary,
This wild romantic story
I heard a poet sing:
How once, the wassail ended
By Lords and Dukes attended,
From castle well defended
Rode Rufus the King.

The huntsman's bugle sounded,
The fiery coursers bounded,
And he, by guards surrounded,
Rushed on with reckless spring.
Till soon, a by-way choosing,
All company refusing,
His path in forest losing,
Rode Rufus the King.

The darkness gathered o'er him,
An unknown path before him,
And still his courser bore him
As on an eagle's wing;
Till sudden came a crashing,
A steed in fury dashing,
And blood the green sward splashing
Near Rufus the King.

The morning broke in splendor,
And help, as true and tender
As woman's hand could render,
Did to the monarch bring.
One in her girlhood flying
From his unhallowed sighing
Pillowed the head in dying
Of Rufus the King.

This tale of days departed,
Of woman faithful hearted,
Just to my memory started
This balmy day in Spring;
But sleeping pale and gory
In manhood's April glory
Is he who sang this story
Of Rufus the King.

[*Mrs. E. C. Howorth.*

A CHILD WITH TWO FATHERS.

Can a child have two fathers? An act of the Paris Parliament has decreed that it can!

A French officer of good family, Monsieur Navré, passing through Provence, fell violently in love with a beautiful young lady, at whose mother's house he paid a brief visit. On his return some weeks afterwards he made his proposals, was accepted, and, the marriage being in due course celebrated, the couple commenced their domestic career with the prospect of a happiness too soon interrupted by the outbreak of war. Monsieur Navré rejoined his regiment, and at the battle of Saragossa, where he fought like a paladin of old, was left stretched among heaps of dead.

Ill-news, which travels apace, was not long in informing Madame Navré that she was a widow. Mourning became her well, and the spectacle of so much loveliness in tears proved too much for a gallant young officer, Capt. Pigache, who, with national impetuosity, laid siege to the beautiful fortress without delay. Within a twelvemonth it capitulated. But a certificate of her late husband's death was required before the second espousals could take place. This was unhesitatingly supplied by the officers of Navré's regiment, and the ceremony was performed.

On the day succeeding this event, the young couple (it was not then the fashion to take refuge in obscure country corners) gave a grand fancy ball. Among the guests, appeared an individual of stately presence, but wearing the habit of a Provencal peasant; who made himself noticeable in the gay throng by his bold and lively bearing, and, evident intimate acquaintance with most of those present. He was masked, however, and concealed his incognito to perfection. He danced—danced superbly—with the bride. With the bluntness of his assumed character he did not scruple to jest with the bridegroom on his short but successful suit, or with the lady on the charming facility with which she had yielded thereto; and so ingenious were his sallies, that the laugh of his wit-loving countrymen was invariably on his side.

Late at night the Provencal peasant contrived to draw the bride's mother apart from the crowd, and, unmasking, displayed the well remembered features of Navré! He told her that, being found still breathing on the field of Saragossa by a humane German officer, the latter had borne him to his own quarters, where, after months of suffering that perpetually threatened death, he was at length restored to both mental and bodily health. Monsieur Navré concluded his little narrative with the expression of his strong disinclination to create any unnecessary disturbance. The matter was simple enough. Here he was, ready to resume the position he had never vacated. All that remained, was, to consult the feelings of the unwidowed bride as much as might be.

That lady had fortunately a heart that accommodated itself readily to any change of circumstances. She received back her lost husband with pleasure; upon the whole, indeed, she preferred him to the other. That gentleman, being summoned to the family council, and made acquainted with the unexpected turn of events, was disposed to be restive. In vain was it pointed out to him that the law was likely to entertain views dissimilar to his own, and that opposition could only result in injury to his feelings, which it was the intense desire of all concerned to treat with the highest amount of consideration consistent with his immediate abdication of his usurped marital rights. The gallant officer made an obstinate defence, and was only overcome at last by a *bon-mot* of his rival, so well-timed, so happy, that, despite himself, he was compelled to join in the merriment it excited. After this, all went smoothly. The very ball continued with even greater spirit than before; for the news of what had occurred spread with lightning speed, and gave point and zest to the general enjoyment.

Unhappily this was not the end. Whether urged by some after-thought, or incited by ill advice cannot be known; but Pigache, on the following day, meeting Navré in the public street, commenced an altercation which terminated in a duel on the spot. Both were mortally wounded. Navré survived his antagonist only three days.

Madame Navré, now really a widow, in due time gave birth to a son. With this young stranger, arose the question to whom the paternity should be assigned. Upon this delicate subject medicine and law exhausted their science in vain. After much expense and litigation, an appeal was made to Parliament. Parliament got out of the difficulty by decreeing that the boy should bear the names of both the contending sires, and receive the united inheritance. Who can deny, after this, that a child *may* have two legal fathers, and find it much to his advantage. —*All the Year Round.*

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WOMEN.—English girls have fine busts, fine limbs, and, although their feet and hands are apt to be larger than with us, generally symmetrical ankles and well-turned wrists. The throat with them is larger and stronger than with our women. So far as height is concerned, the women of the upper classes are taller than our average, but not those of the others. Their teeth are usually stronger and last longer. They are less nervous than Americans; and although they have higher tempers, they are not less impulsive in affection and at least as adhesive in friendship. These points of difference are so greatly matters of temperament—which again is greatly moulded by climatic and dietary influences—that I have no fear in mentioning them of being accused of an unpatriotic prejudice. The stock is substantially the same, and it is highly important as well as interesting to note the various phenomena which attend its growth in different soils and under different conditions. If we have candidly estimated it, the general drift of things with us has been, up to the past few years, toward increasing the number of pretty faces and decreasing that of symmetrical and well-developed figures. Our women have been more attractive to look at—at first sight, at least—but not so eligible as wives and mothers. Dry atmosphere, stimulating diet, extremes of temperature, education more diffused and smattering than thorough and efficacious—these or other more mysterious causes have been working to make our women more *spirituelle* perhaps than the bulk of English women, but to make them also less wholesome, useful and happy *animals.—Round Table.*

FOREIGN ITEMS.

A GREAT CANNON.—Our readers will recollect the cast-steel block sent by Herr KRUPP, of Essen, to the London Exhibition of 1862. At the Paris Exhibition his works will be represented by a similar block, weighing 80,000 pounds, which will leave Herr KRUPP's works by means of a railway carriage especially built for the cannon, which will also be exhibited at Paris this year. The carriage, constructed in the manufactory itself, rests on eight axes, and after having conveyed the block to Paris, will return to Essen in order to transport the giant cannon. The latter can only be sent to Paris toward the end of March, thus causing the factory a considerable cost, as the reduction of the tariff for transportation and entrance duties of the objects intended for the Exhibition holds good only until the 28th of March. The railway Companies, whose lines the cannon has to pass, have declined to forward it by common train, in consequence of which a special train has to be made use of. The cannon, destined for the armament of a coast fortification, is a breech-loader of 14 inches diameter; it is composed entirely of cast-iron, and weighs 100,000 pounds. The cannon consists of an inner tube, surrounded by cast-iron rings. The inner tube weighs 40,000 pounds, and has been moulded from a massive block of cast-iron of 85,000 pounds by means of forging the same under a hammer weighing 50 tons. The cast-iron rings weigh together 60,000 pounds and the weight of one ball amounts to 1,100 pounds. while that of one priming is 100 pounds. The price of this leviathan of guns is 100,000 thalers. They have been at work on it day and night for a whole year. It is said to rest upon a steel carriage weighing 30,000 pounds, and this again will turn on a frame of 60,000 pounds weight. The cannon slides on this frame for the purpose of checking the reaction consequent on shooting. The necessary contrivances are prepared, by means of which one or two men can quickly and surely direct, turn, lower, and raise this enormous mass, so that an iron-clad, passing close by, at the top of its speed, can be pursued with the greatest ease.—*Athenæum.*

CONVICTION OF AN ARISTOCRATIC SWINDLER.—A female swindler, who a short time back made a brilliant appearance in Brussels under the assumed name of the Countess DE FERDANDEZ LOPEZ, has just been tried by default in that city for having victimized a number of tradesmen. She appeared in Brussels in November last, and from the stylish manner in which she lived found no difficulty in obtaining credit, and honored the principal dealers with extensive orders. These being executed, she requested the tradespeople to supply several more expensive articles, and to present them and their accounts on a certain evening; but on their arriving they found preparations being made for a grand *soirée*, and the so-called Countess, coming forward in complete ball-dress, begged them to return on the following morning, alleging that her company was about to arrive and that she had not a moment to attend to their business. The pretext appeared natural, and the various tradespeople went their way, satisfied with the excuse; but their backs had been scarcely turned when the ball-dress was taken off and packed up, with all the valuable purchases, and an hour later the adventuress was on her way to Berlin. An attempt was afterward made to obtain the recovery of the property and the arrest of the swindler through the Prussian Police, but the authorities at Berlin, considering the affair as a simple debt, declined to interfere. The Court of Correctional Police at Brussels does not, however, take the same view, and has just condemned the mock Countess, by default, to five years' imprisonment, 50f. fine, and costs. The sentence cannot, however, be put into execution until Mme. DE FERNANDEZ LOPEZ again visits Belgium, which she probably will not be in a hurry to do.

The *Courrier de Saigon* reports some extraordinary items of natural history from the land of the Anamites. There is a certain fish called Ca-ong in the language of the country which has distinguished itself to that degree that the King has bestowed upon it the proud title of "Nam hai dui bnong gnan," which, as everybody knows, means "Great General of the South Sea." It appears that this laudable fish is in the habit of quietly paddling round the ships near the coast until somebody tumbles overboard. He then seizes him instantly, and instead of eating him, gently carries him in his mouth to the shore. At Wung-tau, near St. James' Cape, they keep a skeleton of this extraordinary philanthropist. It is about thirty-five feet long, possesses front teeth like an elephant, very large eyes, a black skin very smooth, a tail like a lobster, and two wings on the back. Prof. OWEN ought to look out for a specimen of this young and tender brother of the sea-serpent.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A curious announcement periodically occurs in the official part of the Government organs of Prussia. The Minister for Spiritual, Educational and Medical Matters solemnly proclaims, every half year we believe, what for a certain period, and throughout all the parts of the Prussian Monarchy, shall be the price of a leech. The tariff has just been fixed at the beginning of this Spring time, and we are delighted to be the first to inform our readers that from April to November, throughout Prussia, Nassau included, every single leech is to cost two silbergroschen, neither more nor less. However, there is, perhaps, a moral here. One of the minutest items of "National Economy" though it be, it incidentally reveals the marvelous precision with which the whole organism of that State is regulated and watched over—a State and organism of which we knew so very little before Sadowa.

An English paper says that small, neat gutta percha ears are now generally worn by ladies whose own ears are coarse and excessive, the natural ears being easily concealed under the heavy masses of false hair now so fashionable. This is but another step in the wild race which the female sex is running in pursuit of what Lord LYTTON would style "the deceptive." It will soon be necessary—indeed it is now necessary—that a man taking a woman to wife should obtain a surgical certificate as to the genuineness of her charms. What must be the feelings of the bridegroom who discovers that he is mated with a partner who wears a false eye, false hair, false ears, false teeth and false bosoms, and whose complexion has been made beautiful forever by the Arabian enamel and Circassian cosmetics of RACHEL & Co.

A singular duel has just taken place at Berlin between a journeyman silversmith and another artisan. The arms selected were a bottle of sulphuric acid. The arrangement was that whichever of the two adversaries threw the lowest with dice should swallow the contents of the fatal phial. Chance favored the silversmith, who immediately poured out a glass of the liquor and handed it to his adversary, who unhesitatingly drank off the liquid, but, to the astonishment of his antagonist, instead of falling senseless, smacked his lips and asked for another glass. The seconds had acted on the sensible idea of substituting arrack for the corrosive fluid. It is hardly necessary to say that the affair terminated in a reconciliation.—*Galignani.*

The *Journal du Tarn* says that a most interesting series of lectures is in course of delivery at Albi, by a M. HONDOT, a corporal of the Thirty-ninth Regiment of the Line, the subject of the last lecture delivered by the erudite non-commissioned officer having been "Erasmus and German Literature in the Sixteenth Century." It is not easy to imagine the consternation that would pervade our military circles, were such a phenomenon to develop itself in a British regiment. We recollect but a few months ago a commissioned officer having been severely snubbed by his General for presuming to endeavor to while away the tedium of the long Winter evenings by delivering a series of lectures to his men.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A letter from Naples mentions the following curious fact; "Lately, while excavations were being made at Pompeii in presence of several persons of distinction, the workmen discovered a bronze vase, hermetically closed and enveloped in a thick crystalized crust; that having been broken and the lid raised, the interior of the vessel was found to contain a considerable quantity of water. As no mark of oxidation appeared within the vase, some persons present ventured to drink some of the liquid, and all unanimously agreed in pronouncing it clear, fresh and of remarkable softness, As the destruction of Pompeii by the ashes of Vesuvius dates from the year 79 of our era, the water in question has been preserved for nearly 1,800 years."

An important geographical work is about to be executed under the superintendence of the War Department at Vienna. The old sea-charts of the Adriatic being now very untrustworthy, the Minister has ordered the Geographical Institute to fit out an expedition in connection with the Academy of Sciences, for the purpose of making a careful survey of the Austrian coasts of that sea. The Italian Government has also been communicated with on the subject, and is preparing a similar expedition for surveying the Italian coast.

"Hapsburg on Sale" is the heading of an advertisement in the Berlin papers, which runs as follows: "Hapsburg, on the Lake of the Four Cantons, with the ruins of the ancient castle, is to be sold very cheap. Excellent site for a mansion both in Summer and Winter. Picturesque neighborhood. Apply to Herr FRANZ BECK, Beckenhof, Sursee, Switzerland." This is the identical castle owned in days of yore by the ancestors of the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH.

A letter from Marseilles, speaking of the Japanese in Paris, says that they take two meals a day of food dressed in the French manner, but about noon they also partake of a dish of their own country, which would hardly be appreciated in France. It consists of raw fish cut into small pieces, on which is poured an Indian curry sauce, so strong that they cannot possibly know what they are eating. This they take with evident relish.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has announced to the Bishops of the Southern Province that the Premier has signified Her Majesty's intention of issuing a Royal Commission upon ritual observances in the Church. The inquiry will be limited to the interpretation of the Rubric relating to the ornaments of the minister and church during divine service.

The dog "Snob," a Crimean hero, who was present at no less than four battles during the campaign, died at an advanced age at Chatham, on Sunday last. The animal was of Russian breed, and was well known to all frequenters of the headquarters of the Royal Engineers, decorated as he was with a blue ribbon and medal.—*United Service Gazette.*

The *Journal de Charleroi* relates that a few days back, while a ship laden with corn was being discharged in the port of Antwerp, an immense swarm of rats of enormous size rushed from the hold and invaded the neighboring vessels, warehouses and habitations. The workmen were obliged to retreat to give passage to these unwelcome strangers.

On the suggestion of the Crown Princess, a German industrial museum is to be established at Berlin. It is to be devoted to industry and trade in general, the instruction imparted to the students to embrace both science and art. A free liberty is to be attached to the institution for the use of students.

There is being built on the Tyne a vessel intended for exploring the sulphur mines in the islands in the Red Sea. She is to be fitted with large water tanks, and when she has landed men on those islands she will keep them supplied with water from the mainland. She is a vessel of 300 tons, and will be propelled by a screw.

Dr. CUMMING has published a book called *The Last Woe*, in which he says that the Jews are to be converted as a nation, and the Papacy is to be extinguished, between the autumnal equinox of 1867 and the same period of 1868.

The ancient castle of Pfeffingen, known to Swiss travelers as one of the most picturesque ruins in Switzerland, has lost its principal tower, which suddenly fell to the ground on the 22d ult.

The *Liberta Cattolica* publishes the names of the priests who, in Italy, have contracted marriage under the new civil code. The number of them is eighteen.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 29, 1867.

A difficulty of a personal nature is brewing between the undersigned and the gentlemen who set types in the cocklofts of the TIMES building. There is a point mentioned by historians where forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that location is plainly discernible—it is in sight.

Fun is fun, and comes in at its proper place, but when I set out to do the proper thing and hold forth on serious topics, it is not conducive to amiability, on glancing over the production subsequently received by due course of mail, to find what little sense you intended to exhibit completely knocked into a triangular *chapeau* by the transposing of a word or leaving out an essential letter. For instance, in quoting a legal decision in a case, I write "insolvent," and find it printed "insolent," a word not much in use in commercial lingo. When I say a person is insolvent, I don't mean that he is saucy and impertinent, and those skyward gentlemen should put on their specs. Nor do I see any improvement in substituting lamp for "loop." I said, in describing the Japanese performances, that the boy put his head or his foot through a "loop," not lamp. Probably my description was not clear, and they wanted to throw a little light on the subject. Printers always fall back on the old excuse of "blind copy," bad writing; but that is no excuse at all, for it's their business to make sense of whatever is before them, no matter whether the original copy ever had any or not. I presume I write badly—all great men do. As WILLIS GAYLORD CLARK used to say: "It is so hard to write good." And so it is, in more senses than one. But when "these rascally printers" have been out keeping the Fourth of July, or to a 22d of February ball all night, they get "kind er kerless" and don't help one out much. And it is "by particular request, therefore," that all absurdities and want of connection in the story is attributed to these foggy-brained gentlemen and not the subscriber.

You have of course learned of the safe return of the

PIONEER STEAMER COLORADO,

from her first trip to Japan and China. She had been expected several days according to programme, was considerably overdue, and when she was finally telegraphed people looked glad and were happy, for every man, woman and child in the community appear to take a lively interest in the success of the line, and Capt. BRADBURY being so universally popular and so highly esteemed, everybody hoped nothing had happened to him, but we who know him best felt every confidence in his turning up all right, and with such an excellent first officer as Mr. DOANE, the ship was bound to be splendidly handled in any case, and it appears to have been extremely fortunate that she had two such officers, for they met with very rough weather in endeavoring to carry out the plan of sailing on parallels. The instructions were to take a certain course which carried them well north, but they found a tempestuous sea up there and encountered a hurricane which tested the sea-going qualities of the *Colorado* thoroughly. For two days they had all they wanted, and it must have been a rough time when such an immense ship as the *Colorado* lay with her lee boats in the water, triced up, as they were, on a level with the hurricane deck. As Capt. BRADBURY says, "it warmed her," but she came out of it all right, and the passengers are enthusiastic in their praises of the ship and the way she behaved, and the officers, but the Captain had to abandon the parallel theory and steer south, and so ran out of the stormy belt and got into calmer water, and such will be the case with all who attempt the northern passage, for it is pesky rough up there. The subscriber has experienced it; came over once in a saucy little Swedish clipper brig, having on board a hundred Celestial gentlemen, who saw sights. It was rough, and the only way they could preserve their equilibrium was to take a turn with their pig-tails around the weather-rigging, and not unfrequently, when a heavy lurch came, a tail or two pulled out, and the moon-eyed Johns went kiting down to leeward in the scuppers. It so happened that the morning the *Colorado* arrived three or four other steamships came in at about the same hour, one from the North, one from Mexico, and the "*Oriflamme*," from her excursion down to Mazatlan, Guymas and the Gulf of California, creating quite a bustle at the Occidental and Cosmopolitan.

A stranger would have got a very fair idea of the cosmopolitan character of San Francisco by pausing a moment in front of the Occidental Hotel to observe the various styles of baggage and odd appearance of the owners as they landed from the coaches—all sorts of trunks—Chinese, Japanese, Javanese, Portuguese and several other kind of Geese. The *Colorado* brought over another Japanese Embassy, which has been the feature of the town for the last ten days. The principal man has been here before, but none of the others have ever seen the outside barbarians "at home." They have made good use of their time since their arrival, having been shown up everywhere. They have visited all the public buildings, forts, the Navy-yard at Mare Island, and have been the recipients of much attention from private individuals, have been invited out to dine at private houses, &c.

HOW THEY DO IN JAPAN.

They appear to have had a good time and seem much pleased with everything they see, are very observing, nothing escapes their attention. But what puzzles them most is the liberty and scope allowed the female portion of the community. They can't understand how it is the sex are allowed so much to say in all matters and so much to do with everything going on. In Japan it is not so, and woman has very *little* to say, there's where they are certainly ahead of us in proper discipline, and the consequence is peace and quietness reigns. It is a question whether we might not adopt some of their customs with profit to ourselves. In Japan a woman stays at home and attends to her domestic duties, and mankind run the world without their assistance. Discipline is excellent too, and although they indulge in a spare wife or two, there is seldom any quarreling among them, for whenever there is, the lord and master walks in with a bamboo and adjudicates all disputes by giving them a little taste of its qualities all around, which is simply a strict administration of justice, and by which process they are sure to punish the right one, and if they do give it to the wrong ones also, there is no knowing how soon they may deserve it. It is only a little in advance, and the ounce of prevention may be a very good thing. A bamboo in the house is not a bad thing on general principles, and as it works so well in Japan, why should it not elsewhere? The experiment might be tried with success. Our Japanese friends leave on the steamer to-morrow morning for your city, and you will, therefore, see them. As far as general appearances go, they are in no way superior to Maguire's company of jugglers now with you—in fact, are not, as a body, as good-looking, and it is evident talent and beauty don't run together any more in Japan than with us. You will doubtless take these nobles for the jugglers, and *vice versa*, and I think the jugglers have the best of it, for the Embassy don't run to beauty—not much. The only distinguishing mark about them is, that they wear two swords, which the inferior classes are not allowed to do. The long sword is for offence and defence; the short one is for the purpose of the hari-kari—a little performance we term suicide, but which, in Japan, is only a custom, when a gentleman fails in an enterprise or does anything he is supposed to be ashamed of. For instance, if a General loses a battle, the Government, instead of bothering with a court-martial, politely informs him that he has permission to ventilate his "bread-basket," which he proceeds to do, and which, if he did not do, he would be called a mean sneak. If this sensible rule had been adopted by our Government during the war, the close of it would not have found two hundred Brigadier and Major-Generals stranded on the lee shore of glory, and promotion would have been rapid; but while most of them show most remarkable tenacity in sticking to the army list, none of them evince any indications of sticking themselves. The Japanese are evidently far in advance of us in many things.

It is to be hoped you will be polite to our Japanese friends, for although they are not "pooty," they are men of consequence at home, and of intelligence. The leather-colored "ornary" looking man, rather diminutive in stature, is the big Indian—Omo something—can't spell his name—and is said to be a second BISMARCK; another one, a younger man, who affects a semi-naval dress, is an officer of their navy, and has translated *Bowditch's Navigator*, and any man who can make anything out of some portion of that foggy work must have no little talent.

The *Colorado* sails again soon, I forget when, and the line to Japan may be set down as a fixed fact, and moreover seems to promise pecuniary success, inasmuch as the receipts of the first voyage were over a hundred thousand dollars—more than covering all expenses, and much better than was anticipated. There is no question but what the line will eventually prove profitable to the Company, and it is, of course, a great thing for San Francisco.

BUSINESS

Is not particularly brisk yet on account of the bad state of the roads in the country, but a lively trade will spring up, as soon as goods can be transported into the interior; but money is easy, and BILLY RALSTON don't look so awfully serious when people drop in at the Bank of California for a little accommodation; although I don't think the easy money market makes much difference in it when I drop in on that business, for his face is not only universally serious then, but wears a very doubtful expression, and it is very doubtful whether I can, in California parlance "make the riffle." It is a very singular fact, that however much the public rely on the voice of the Press, and have confidence in the promises of its members on paper when printed, they have extremely homeopathic ideas of them when written. "What's in a name," as my friend W. SHAKESPEARE says; but if BILLY had lived to this day and had tried it on at the Bank, he would have found out what wasn't; and a rose by some other often smells a great deal sweeter to the President and Board of Directors, who may not have used all the institution's funds themselves in Broad-street in cornering Erie or Central.

We are giving good freights to all the ships arriving now, and they are snapped up for grain freights back to your City and to Europe, get $20 a ton, which makes it a paying voyage out and back. Somehow you don't turn up your noses at California products as you did formerly. I remember, not many years ago, being in the Corn Exchange in your City, and seeing a solitary little heap of California wheat lying on the sample-table, which a broker now and then would glance at superciliously and with a half contemptuous smile. A change appears to have come over you, for you absorb our cargoes as fast as they arrive—that's right. Keep on and we will give you your fill, for we only want a market to rattle out all you can stagger under. The crop the coming season will be immense, as the opening your market has afforded becomes an incentive to farmers to put in more extensive crops, and if there is anything we can do it is to raise children and wheat—both crops are "unkimmon sure"—and we produce more of either to the acre than any country in the world—that Rabbit Warren Ireland not excepted.

Speaking of

MONEY,

the mines are producing very encouragingly, considering the severe weather we have had and the "muchness" of snow in the mountains and rains in the valleys. We have plenty of snow to keep the mines well supplied with water all Summer, and when water is plenty it makes gold ditto. Our receipts have been over a million for the last ten days.

Real estate is "booming"—going up all the time, and constantly changing hands. The real estate brokers are reaping a harvest in the way of commissions. Old Californians, who have been East any time, will be astonished on their return to see the stride of improvement, and learn that while they have been absent fortunes have been made off outside sand-hills. At a recent sale fifty Vara lots, on the side hill beyond the Mission, sold for $10,000 each; two years ago they were worth about $1,500—$100 a front foot is the standing price for anything within a mile and a half of Montgomery-street.

We have our

LITTLE SCANDALS

here as well as you. A recent suit for breach of promise of marriage brought against the well-known capitalist, MICHAEL REESE, has created a great deal of fun and amusement. MICHAEL is a Jew, a very rich one, but a tight customer, and he makes a dollar go further than any man I ever saw. The evidence on trial proved that MICHAEL's characteristics were uppermost even in love matters; for instance: the lady testified that his offerings partook generally of an economical character; instead of sending her jewelry and camelias, he would make himself welcome by calling with a card of gingerbread under his arm, and as they sat cosily on the sofa, would munch away at it himself: and once when he lost a pair of gloves on a bet with the lady, he on inquiring the price of gloves and being told that they were $1 50, reluctantly drew $1 25 from his pocket and tendered the amount, saying, "By Shorge, I believe you can get 'em down Third-street for dis." Everybody laughs at MICHAEL, but he is a sound man on the goose, and when you talk money can draw his check for a wagon-load of coin; and he is by no means a bad fellow—on the contrary has a great many excellent traits of character—a little smothered, mayhap, by his love of money, but they are there somewhere, if you can only rake them to the surface.

Another still more interesting case of blighted affection seeking the balm of Gilead from the Courts is on the tapis, and one that creates a great flutter in the community. The story runneth thusly: A warrior bold, who came to California as an officer of Stenson's regiment, and subsequently turned banker and waxed exceedingly rich, was captured by the smiles of a very pretty little woman here, just before the rebellion—but his country about that time was hollering very loud for its heroes to come to its rescue; our gallant officer raked out his rusty sword, and leaving his fair inamorata in tears and good credit at his agents, departed for the field. He became a brigadier-general as a matter of course, could not well escape that fate, although he did the hail-storm of bullets of the enemy. His record was a good one, and he saw much service, but toward the termination of the war getting into some wrangle with the powers that be, he resigned in disgust and returned to his mutton in California, and more particularly to his little lamb, who had by the way been somewhat too frisky during his absence to please him, and ascertaining these facts turned from her bewitchments and left her in tears, but as tears did not pay and only spoiled her blue eyes, she in California lingua, "dried up" and brooded on revenge. Unfortunately the too-confiding General had indited sundry epistles to her during his intervals of leisure between fights, and as is often the case, great men have their little weaknesses, and his was criticism. He told her of battles and marches and counter-marches, and criticised his brother Generals with a free pen, and from the Secretary of War down all came in for his scathing comments; scarce a General escaped—all this mixed up with more personal confidences and gossip, making the letters extremely interesting and instructive. An interval is supposed to occur, as the novels have it—in fact, did occur, during which the General married a very estimable young lady; but a bitter pill was presented to him to swallow in the shape of a notice from the young broken-hearted lady's counsel to call and repair the damage to blighted affection in a substantial way, threatening him with a suit for non-performance of contract. He called, listened, considered, and asked the cost of repairs. The counsel would not say, talked big, wanted a great deal of money; but, to cut a long negotiation short, they could not agree. The General was willing to do anything in reason—offered to do the fair thing; but the fair thing of the broken gizzard wanted ever so much more than any such cheap commodity was worth, and so the General waxed wrathy, and swore a great big swear that they might, &c., &c.; but instead of doing that they went to law, and the other day the case came up for a hearing, and here comes in the fun to outsiders. Sundry and divers gentlemen were very much astonished at being subpœned by the defence to testify as to their personal knowledge of the lady's character. Such a bombshell! "there was running to and fro in hot haste," and faces all pale that an hour before blushed at the praises of their own loveliness," and very likely have considerable blushing yet left to do. The list of witnesses embraces about twenty members of the Union Club, doctors, lawyers and, worse than all, two or three Judges of our higher Courts, one or two Ex-Judges, who are expected to be excellent judges of feminine charms, as well as legally profound. There was a rush for the Sacramento boat that evening, and conscience evidently made cowards of a great many who thought it an excellent time to visit the country. Many practical jokes have been perpetrated, and bogus subphœnus have been extensively circulated, and the consternation for several days was fearful. It was evident there must have been some fire, from the great volume of smoke that was emitted. The first witness called refused to testify, and he got permission to go to jail and pay $500 fine, a little pretaste of what was coming for the others.

The General was remonstrated with, but he was inexorable—says, no, you danced while I paid the violinist, and now you may take the consequences. A great pressure has been brought to hush it up, but the General has got his back up, and the lady has shaken her gory locks, and cries, "come on Macduff," and Macduff says he is "on it," and so it stands; meantime there has been influence enough brought to bear to get the case put over for two or three months, meantime it is not improbable the witnesses may become defendants, and make up a purse and heal the wound of the wounded Dear. They could levy an assessment, and as they are numerous, it would not come heavy. A hundred apiece is not much to shell out on such prospects. I know men among them who had rather draw their checks for a couple of thousand than be compelled to testify in the case. Why, I can't imagine, really, for they are some of them in high standing, members of the church, have families, and are highly moral men. They must be, for they say so themselves, and they ought to know. As for the lady, she appears to have had a most capricious heart, and had room not only for a General but a General's command, and it is a shame that such liberal and generous qualities should be made the idle sport of a gay "deceivour," and the natural supposition is, that she must have been considerably damaged, and her poor heart made boarding-house hash of.

If she is good at financiering, she will make her settlement with the witnesses, for she can get more by a compromise with them than the price of a bushel basket full of broken hearts. But if so be that the case ever does come to trial (and the General swears he won't pay a red cent) look out for fun, the like of which has never been heard of in this moral community. Serves them right! Why can't people behave themselves hereabouts, as you saintly New-Yorkers do. We require your pious examples truly.

PODGERS.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

WALTER BROWN publishes a card in a Pittsburgh paper, in which he complains that the course selected for the match between himself and HAMILL is an unfair one, as the current of the Allegheny has not been the same on any two days since he arrived there. He says: "If Mr. HAMILL intends to abide by the articles strictly, and will not change the course from the lower to the one where WARD rowed, I advise all those friends who intend to invest their money on the result to keep all they have got in their pocket, as I consider any man that whips HAMILL over this course, where he has rowed all his lifetime, is at least one and a half minutes faster than the champion himself. I don't pretend to say that I am this much faster, but as I have come so far to cross oars with a man that has proved himself conqueror of all America, I will do the best I can, and should I lose, I trust my friends will consider what I have told them in advance of the eventful day."

A Spring Hill (Tenn.) correspondent says: "Gen. EWELL, who is residing near here, and is one of the largest land owners in the county, is largely engaged in stock raising. He has a farm of several thousand acres, but I believe is not putting any of it in cotton. Last year he made a beginning to stock it, and has gotten up something near 1,000 head of sheep, cattle, hogs and other farm stock. He is preparing to take care of them in the right way, too, by putting down a great deal of grass land for meadows and pastures. I understand from some of his neighbors that he has been remarkably successful in managing his freedmen employes. He is very liberal and kind to them; at the same time he is firm in the support of his rights, and this is the secret of his success."

GRANVILLE JOHN PENN, Esq., the great grandson of WILLIAM PENN, the Proprietary of Pennsylvania, died in London on the 29th ult. Mr. PENN was the eldest surviving son of GRANVILLE PENN, Esq., of Stoke Pogis, who was the eldest son of THOMAS PENN, one of the joint Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. THOMAS PENN was the eldest son of WILLIAM PENN, by his second wife, HANNAH CALLOWHILL. The only surviving descendent of the founder of Pennsylvania, who bears the name of PENN, is an unmarried brother of GRANVILLE JOHN PENN, who was also a bachelor; so that the name will soon be extinct. There are several descendants of the founder, however, of other names, among whom may be mentioned Lord NORTHLAND, Lady GONUN and the PENN GASKILL family, of Philadelphia.

Several prominent citizens of Mobile, Ala., have tendered a complimentary dinner to Dr. J. C. NOTT, in view of his intended removal from that city. In their note they say: "We are not willing that you should depart hence without tendering you some public testimonial of our affectionate respect, and the pride we feel in the noble reputation you have built up, and which constitutes one of our chief treasures. For the last thirty years you have been the friend, counselor and physician of so many of our people; your qualities as a man and your professional skill are so well known and appreciated, that the affection and solicitous interest of our whole community will follow you to the distant home you have chosen."

Of the new Mayor of New Orleans, the *Picayune* says: "Mayor HEATH, the present chief magistrate of our city, was born in Lisbon, Me., a little town about 30 miles north of Portland. Mr. HEATH first landed in New Orleans upon Christmas day, in 1842, and has resided in our city ever since, a period of 25 years. He is at present in his 48th year. His business is that of a merchant, which he does not intend to abandon, and we have it from himself that he is not a member of any political organization."

The Hudson *Star* announces the death of Col. CHARLES A. DARLING, in that city, at the age of 70 years. He was Colonel of a Columbia County regiment some years since, and has held many civil offices of trust and honor. He was Alderman of the city in 1831, '32 and '34, and elected Mayor in 1843, and discharged his duties with credit to himself and fidelity to the interests of the city. He has been Assessor many years, and was reelected to this office last Fall.

Mrs. NANCY ROTCH, of New-Bedford, Mass., died on the 24th, at the advanced age of ninety-one years. She was the widow of FRANCIS ROTCH, Esq., one of the owners of the ship *Dartmouth*, celebrated as the vessel which brought into Boston harbor the tea—the "poisonous herb" which so excited the wrath of good people of the then colony, and which the "Fifty Mohawks," known as the "Boston Tea Party," in the year 1773, threw into the salt-water.

The Providence *Post*, in alluding to the death of DEXTER RANDALL, says the "Democratic Party has lost a long-tried and ever faithful adherent, an able, clear and exhaustive writer, and one not only familiar with, but intelligently and conscientiously devoted to the principles which underlie the Constitution, and which built up, so long preserved, and are necessary to the restoration of the Union."

GEORGE W. JOHNSON, of Valatie, Columbia County, was arrested April 19 by Officer HALE, for taking advantage of a clerical error, and drawing from one of the Albany Savings Banks $1,000 more than he was entitled to. After arriving at the Albany Police Office JOHNSON paid back to the bank the whole amount overdrawn, but the prisoner was held to answer at the next Court of Oyer and Terminer.

DANIEL RILEY and RHODA PIERCE, of Troy, have been arrested in Bennington, Vt., charged by Mr. JOHN PIERCE with drawing some $4,000 of his money from the bank during his absence out West, and appropriating it to their own use. Mrs. PIERCE claims that the money belonged to her, and that she had a right to take it from the bank.

W. O. CRUSE, an old citizen of Huntsville Ala., died on Tuesday, 16th inst., from a burn received from the bursting of a lamp. He was 74 years old, a native of Maryland, and served in the war of 1812. He was at the battle of Bladensburgh. For many years he held offices of honor and profit in Madison County.

Senator VAN WINKLE, of Western Virginia, has written to Gov. BOREMAN suggesting statues of PHILIP DODDRIDGE and LEWIS SUMMERS as the most appropriate for that State to place in the Old Hall of the House of Representatives in the Capitol of the United States, which has been set apart as a National Statuary Hall.

Rev. W. S. LEAVITT, for many years Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hudson, has resigned his charge and accepted a call to the pastorage of the church in Northampton, Mass., which was left vacant by the transfer of Rev. Dr. EDDY to a church in Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY A. GREEN, better known to theatregoers as Mrs. MARY A. MARSHALL, died in Boston on the 20th, from cancer in the stomach, from which she had been for some time a sufferer. She was the mother of the late Mrs. FRANK HARDENBURGH.

Hon. EDWARD HALE, a well-known citizen of Mobile, of which city he has been a resident for half a century, and for two terms Mayor, died April 17. He was a native of Philadelphia, and was eighty years of age.

AARON M. ECKES, a horse-trader, died suddenly in St. Louis a few days ago, having committed suicide, as was supposed, because of heavy pecuniary losses and the discovery that his mistress had proved false.

Mr. EBENEZER FOLLANSBEE and wife, of Chicago, celebrated on the evening of the 20th inst. the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage. Mr. FOLLANSBEE is 82 and his wife 78 years of age.

Mrs. JAMES TERWILLIGER wife of the clerk of the State Senate, was presented with a handsome sum in greenbacks, on her husband's account, just as the Legislature adjourned.

Two citizens of Boston were the recipients last week of a bequest of a $100,000 each, by the will of an aged relative.

Rev. S. K. LATHROP, D. D., of Boston, will sail for Europe early next month.

GEORGE BANCROFT is in Washington, to be present at the baptism of a grandchild.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 28, 1867.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Cable dispatches are up to last evening. On Friday there was a rumor in Paris that there would be a Peace Congress, and the funds advanced. After business hours the story was denied, and the tendency of Rentes was downward.

The *Weser-Gazette*, an influential Prussian journal, intimates that the fortress of Luxemburg may be abandoned.

The Dutch Government officially denies the story of an offer to sell the Duchy to France.

At the Fenian trials in Dublin yesterday, a Col. MASSEY is said to have told the whole story of the conspiracy.

GENERAL NEWS.

The annual parade of the Fire Department took place at Charleston, S. C., yesterday. When the procession was ready to move, it was discovered that there was no American flag in the line, and as this was the second time the firemen had omitted it in their parades, Gen. SICKLES would not allow the procession to move until a flag was procured. He directed the post commander to see that the flag was carried at the head of the procession, properly escorted; that it be placed opposite the reviewing officer, and that every man in the procession salute it by raising his cap. The Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Fire Department and the foremen of companies were made responsible that the order should be complied with, and they were authorized to arrest any one who refused obedience to it. A flag was procured, and the procession then moved, the men saluting it with alacrity.

It is scarcely probable that the Lindell Hotel, at St. Louis, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. A committee of citizens undertook to make arrangements to secure the rebuilding, but it is reported that they are not meeting with success in obtaining subscriptions. Plenty of rich men are found to mourn over the loss, but none to invest in re-raising it. Mr. AMES announces that unless the subscription committee soon bestir themselves he will proceed at once to put up a block of marble-front stores on the old site.

Several weeks ago an explosion occurred in the Hope Hill Coal Mine, Chesterfield County, Virginia, and seventy miners, white and black, were buried in the mine. It was impossible to render them any assistance, and to extinguish the fire the mine was stopped up. To-morrow the mine is to be re-opened, when the horrible effects of the explosion will be ascertained. Very great suffering has existed among the families of the miners who were lost, and the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau have been appealed to for assistance in their behalf.

Some weeks ago DAVID WILLIARD, of Doylestown, Penn., was committed to jail for committing an assault and battery on his wife, but underneath this was the more serious charge of attempt to poison her. It is alleged that while he supposed her to be asleep he put something into her mouth, but being awake she spat it out on the pillow. The substance was taken from the pillow and sent to Philadelphia for examination by a distinguished chemist. After applying to it the usual test, the chemist has pronounced the substance to be arsenic.

Some two weeks since an old gentleman was assaulted on the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, near Binghamton, by two ruffianly robbers. He was beaten terribly, left insensible, and placed on the railroad track, in order that the next train might finish the horrid work of death. Providentially the bruised body was discovered, and the life of the man saved. The robbers took about $400 from his pockets. One of them, named WARD, was arrested, and is now in jail at Binghamton. The other escaped at the time, but was arrested on Friday in a neighboring city.

A body calling itself the French National Convention, assembled in Detroit, Mich., on Thursday, delegates being present from Montreal, Chicago, Detroit, and a few other places. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted urging unity of action here and unanimous effort on the part of the French Canadians in their own land, to throw off the English supremacy and annex the Provinces to the United States.

An important change has been made in the nominations of the third party in Kentucky. Mr. HARDING declines to run for Governor, on account of ill health. Judge W. B. KINKEAD, of Fayette County, takes his place, and HARRISON TAYLOR, late Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Lexington, Ky., will be the nominee for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. MAGILTON, who was most brutally murdered in Philadelphia on Friday, yesterday rendered a verdict that deceased had come to her death by violence at the hands of GEO. W. WINNEMORE. WINNEMORE, who was present in custody at the trial, was committed for examination.

Brevet Major HENRY HOLLAND, Captain and A. Q. M., has been tried by Court-martial at Nashville, Tenn., and sentenced to be cashiered, fined $10,000, and suffer imprisonment for ten years in any Penitentiary which the Secretary of War may designate. HOLLAND was found guilty of misappropriating a large amount of Government funds in 1866.

The Boston *Journal* says it has been decided to dedicate the statue of Mr. EVERETT, by STORY, on the 17th of September next. The bust of Mr. EVERETT in marble, by THOS. BALL, for the Public Library, has arrived, and will be assigned a place within a few weeks.

It is reported that there is a falling off in the amount of wheat in store in Minnesota of nearly two millions of bushels, as compared with last year.

It is estimated that there were not less than 225,000,000 feet of logs in Black River, Wisconsin, at the time the river opened this Spring.

The trial of JOSEPH WILLIAMS for the murder of JOHN REDDICK, both colored, which has been progressing for the past few days in the Middlesex County Court, New-Jersey, was completed on Friday, by the jury rendering a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree."

JOHN TITUS, aged 10 years, whose parents reside near Cairo, Ill., accidentally stepped into a crevice near his home which proved to be a den of rattlesnakes. The reptiles bit him so that he died in twenty-four hours.

JOHN PARKMAN, late President of the Selma National Bank, was arrested a few days since in Wilcox County, Ala., supposed to be making his way to the Alabama and Florida Railroad. He is charged with having robbed the bank of $160,000.

The soldiers of New-Jersey have resolved to raise a fund for the purpose of procuring a bronze statue of Gen. PHIL. KEARNY. The maximum of subscriptions are not to exceed $1. A committee has been appointed to carry out the scheme.

The trial of BRIDGET DURGAN for the murder of the wife of Dr. CORYELL, at New-Market, New-Jersey, in February last, will be commenced in the Middlesex Court on Monday.

The Jeffersonville (Ind.) Post-office was closed on Wednesday under the Tenure of Office Bill, by order of the Postmaster-General on account of the non-confirmation of a Postmaster for that office.

It is designed to build a circular stone hotel at Mount Holyoke, Mass., for the use of Summer visitors, at an expense of $100,000, containing twenty-eight suites of rooms, embracing 168 apartments.

The Post-office at Lock Haven, Penn., was broken into last night and robbed. Letters were torn open, the contents taken out, and scattered around the office.

The Bowdoinham Bank robbers, SYMS, BARTLETT and MAGUIRE, who have been on trial at Boston, were yesterday convicted of that offence. Sentence was not pronounced. They are also charged with assaulting the bank clerk with a deadly weapon, but will not be tried until August.

SAMUEL S. ANGIER, convicted of abstracting money from letters in the Boston Post-office, was yesterday sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Dedham jail.

An order has been issued to hotel keepers at Ottawa, Canada, to close their bars at 7 on Saturday evenings until 8 A. M. on Mondays.

The ice-bridge at Quebec is to be blown up. The natives are weary of their long isolation from the rest of the world.

Capt. GEORGE D. STODDARD, of the Marine Corps, died at the Charlestown Navy-yard yesterday of erysipelas.

LOCAL NEWS.

A person representing himself as L. Lewis, in Jersey, and Bennington, in Philadelphia, has succeeded in swindling a lawyer in each of these cities, and no doubt others equally as astute elsewhere. He represents himself as a claimant for prize money and borrows a few dollars, in one case $20, in another $60, upon certain heavy drafts which he claims to have received from the Government agents on account of a heavy list of prize money due him and a deceased brother. The knave is described as about twenty-four years old, five feet six and a-half inches high, dark curly hair, fresh complexion and features of the Hebrew type.

The Committee on Streets met yesterday to consider petitions for the laying of the Nicholson pavement, in various streets of this City. Mr. CRAVEN, Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Department, said he was in favor of wooden pavements in streets where the traffic was not very great, but he thought the Stafford pavement superior to the Nicholson. The Committee will probably meet again.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, Judge BARNARD presiding, in the action of JOSEPHINE A. VAN BUSKIRK vs. LIVINGSTON F. VAN BUSKIRK. In the case of OWEN LENAGHAN vs. ELLEN LENAGHAN, the Court said there was no proof of marriage, that an affidavit is no evidence, and that the evidence as to the adultery is insufficient.

The trial of the Gardiner will case was continued before the Supreme Court, Judge LOTT, at Richmond, S. I., yesterday. Among the witnesses examined in support of the will were Mrs. Ex-President TYLER and her daughter JULIA. The testimony was closed and the case will be summed up and given to the jury on Monday.

The anniversary of the Children's American Church Missionary Society was held at Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon, Rev. Dr. DYER presiding. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. NEWTON, of Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. TYNG, of St. George's Church, and Rev. Mr. RISING.

A Police Court will hereafter be opened at Police Headquarters, for the decision of such cases as may be refused by the Police magistrates, and a civil Justice or Alderman will act therein.

In the Court of Special Sessions yesterday 41 cases were disposed of, resulting in the conviction of 22 offenders.

The Board of Audit will probably hold its first session for the purpose of organization, on Monday next.

The Board of County Canvassers have commenced to canvass the vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

The Threatening Aspect of European Affairs—Diplomacy Actively at Work.

It is to be expected that for weeks, if not for months to come, even if war has been actually resolved upon by the great European rivals, the resources of diplomacy will be actively used with the object of reaching a pacific solution of the difficulty.

The Emperor's Government will naturally instigate and encourage the mediation of the neutral Powers until France is in a better position to take up the challenge than she is to-day. To this end the first appeal of the French Minister against the violation of the settlement of 1839, by the garrisoning of Luxemburg with Prussian troops, was addressed to Austria, Russia and England. That appeal was also made, doubtless, with the view of making Prussia appear in the light of the aggressor. The Government of the Emperor held, and holds still, that the paramount sovereignty over the coveted Duchy was vested exclusively in the King of the Netherlands by the treaty which ratified the independence of Belgium. It is contended that to Holland alone, as a member of the German Confederation, appertained the duty of providing and maintaining a military force sufficient to garrison the fortress. And if the assent of the great neutral Powers, or of any one of them, could be got to this interpretation of the treaty, a point of some consequence to the Emperor would naturally be gained in the event of actual hostilities breaking out.

The weak point in this French reading of the settlement of 1839, is the Emperor's overt advance to Holland with the view of reducing the Duchy to a Province of France. The overture none the less involved a disturbance of the old settlement, that it was of a pacific character; that there was to be a bargain and sale concluded, and that Holland was to be made perfectly content before withdrawing her troops from the fortress and allowing an Imperial force to march in. Germany was not to be consulted. The Prussian Government was to be quietly ignored; and the federal relations of the Grand Duke, which were clearly defined in the treaty under which his father acquired sovereign rights in Luxemburg, were to be held of no account whatever. All these considerations come into view, in any searching analysis of the principle involved in the proposed purchase of the Province by France. Looking on the matter in that light, it is easy to see what ground M. BISMARCK would find on which to stand in justifying to Europe the joint occupancy of the fortress by German troops as well as by those of Holland. He could appeal to the neutral Powers that were parties to the treaty of 1839, to show what rights of sovereignty the Grand Duke had acquired in Luxemburg, aside from his partnership in Federal Germany. He could throw on those Powers the *onus* of disturbing the old settlement if they backed the pretensions of France, or sanctioned the proposed bargain for the transfer of the property. And all this, it may be readily understood, the Prussian Minister has done, and has done so effectually that the Emperor's views of territorial compensation find no active support in the Cabinets of St. Petersburgh, London, or Vienna.

Whatever efforts, then, are made now by the friendly intervention of neutral Powers, with the view of averting war, must be supposed to be directed not in the interest of one contestant or the other, but solely with the object of restoring, if possible, the *status quo ante*. That task the neutrals have so vigorously taken in hand that on Friday the financial panic in Paris had considerably abated. One point—aside from the *rumors* of conciliation—may be said to have been gained in the suspension of debates of a provoking tendency in the Prussian Chambers. These debates have on several occasions been exceedingly irritating to the Emperor and galling to the pride of France; and it may be a partial mitigation of the strife, that the Prussian Government has discouraged the continuance of interpellations by the Diet as to its policy. On the other hand, our regular Paris correspondent has pointed out to us, in a very clear and comprehensive statement of the situation, how far anterior to the Luxemburg question the jealous feeling and the keen sense of humiliation of the whole body of the French people—Imperialists and Oppositionists alike—may be dated back. That feeling neither the wisest diplomacy, nor the most most active and friendly intervention of outside Powers, can reach. It is deeper than the craft or the wisdom of statesmen. It can be appeased only when France shall have shown again to Europe and the world that her influence has not begun to wane; that she speaks with the same authority to-day that she did when the peace of Villafranca was concluded; and that, least of all, does she intend to resign her place in the councils of Europe to Prussia and the German Confederation.

Regarded from these points of view, the efforts of the neutral Powers to avert hostilities resolve themselves, at least, only into well-meant attempts to postpone the actual outbreak. Every day, it would seem, ought to be a gain to the Emperor in the present indifferently organized condition of his army, and especially in view of the deficient arming of his troops. These defects once remedied—and there will be no trifling with them—diplomacy will find itself many degrees less authoritative in maintaining peace than it even is to-day.

Indian Outrages and Indian Wrongs.

We published an account a few days since of an interview which Gen. HANCOCK had with a number of Indian chiefs. The General addressed them at considerable length, dwelling particularly upon the statement that he was prepared to punish them for any depredations they might commit. He said very little, however, about the impositions practiced upon them by the whites, and made no promises regarding the swindling transactions of Indian agents and irresponsible traders. The Indians did not appear to heed the threats made to them, and received the General's speech in sullen silence. One of them, "Tall Bull," closed the interview with a few remarks, the tenor of which was that while the Indians did not want to war with the whites, the soldiers and white traders were constantly shooting them whenever they appeared in the neighborhood of the trading posts and forts.

The chiefs evidently attached little importance to this council; indeed, so few attended it as to excite the surprise of Gen. HANCOCK, who had summoned them. Notwithstanding the fact that the "pipe of peace" was smoked at this council by all interested, when the troops next day marched toward the Cheyenne village, they were met by several hundred Indians in battle array. A consultation ensued, the troops went into camp, and the Indians hastily broke up their village, and departed at night with bag and baggage. Gen. CUSTER was sent in pursuit with a cavalry force, and the latest reports from him are to the effect that these Indians, who had so recently declared for peace, had burned three stations on the Smoky Hill route, and had killed and scalped several men.

It is very evident from these late reports from the frontier that several numerous bands of Indians have combined to war upon the whites, and that they have no confidence in the statements made by the agents sent to make peace with them. This is hardly to be wondered at. Our treatment of the Indians, wherever they have been found, has been characterized by systematic swindling and contemptible trickery. We have made treaties, which read well on paper and sounded satisfactory when read to the Indians, but, which were simply the means whereby a few thieving agents and traders filled their purses. From first to last the ignorant savages have been robbed by those who should have been their protectors. Goods of an inferior quality have been sent to them to supply such clothing as they must have, but the money and valuable presents contracted for seldom got beyond the frontier post. At these posts, when the time for paying the annuities arrived, the Indians were assembled and forthwith made drunk, that they might be the more easily robbed by Government agents and irresponsible traders. These payments have always been characterized by scenes of drunkenness, debauchery, gambling and robbery. While the Indians were thus despoiled of their money, goods and senses, their wives and daughters fell victims to the lusts of the white man. Is it to be wondered at that the uneducated savage, with whom revenge is an instinct, should retaliate upon the whites for all the injuries done his race? Not content with degrading and robbing the Indian, the rough white settler on the frontier looks upon him in the light of "varmint," and does not hesitate to kill him on the slightest provocation. Could the facts be ascertained, we believe it would be found that for the past ten years for every isolated murder committed upon the whites by Indians, there have been two Indians killed by whites. We do not include here those unfortunates who have suffered by the wholesale massacres which the Indians have perpetrated. But even for these there is an offset. How much worse was the Fort Phil Kearny massacre than the slaughter perpetrated by Col. CHIVINGTON and his command, when, without just cause, he shot down in cold blood men, women and children, simply because they were redskins? Within the present month a dispatch was telegraphed throughout the country to the effect that, in consequence of some Indians having stolen some Government horses, a Lieutenant had pursued the thieves with cavalry, "and twenty-seven Indians were killed." Not another word is said except in glorification of the "gallant" young officer; and these twenty-seven human beings were sent out of the world with six words. While the atrocities committed by the Indians are terrible in the extreme and greatly to be lamented, there are outrages on our side which cannot be overlooked, and to which may be attributed the present hostility of so many tribes with whom we have been so long at peace.

From present appearances it seems impossible to avoid an extensive Indian war—a war which will cost the lives of many brave soldiers and still more Indians. The numerous tribes of the southern and middle plains are uniting with those further north, and appear in bands whose strength is not to be despised. They have captured one if not two forts, killing whoever was found within; have destroyed the mail stations on the overland route, killing all persons found therein, and appropriating all the stock they could find. Forts Mitchell and Benton are now surrounded by them, and there is reason to believe that these garrisons will soon be called upon to fight against double their numbers. The only possible way apparently to prevent a terrible Indian war is to throw a sufficient number of troops on to the frontier to protect the inhabitants and intimidate the Indians. To do this will require a larger force than is at present available for field service.

Suppose the Indians reduced to quietness once more, either by hard fighting or by new treaties, what will then be done with them? The management of the Indian Bureau has brought about the present uprising, and that Bureau clearly is not fit to deal with them in future. The military power, with the memory of recent massacres and hard fighting crowding upon it, certainly will not be in a humor to deal kindly by them. It has been suggested by those who have been most successful in dealing with the different tribes, that they should be withdrawn from the frontier and placed on reservations in some of the Western States, where they may be brought in contact with civilization. These agents represent that the Indian takes to agricultural pursuits almost naturally, and that any tribe properly located and fitted out would immediately become self-supporting. The experiment is at least worth trying. It certainly is possible to find honest and capable men to deal with them, and when that is done the battle is half won. But never will it be possible to civilize the Indians, or prevent acts of atrocity on their part, while they are surrounded by an army of thieves in the shape of agents and traders, whose profits are increased as the Indian becomes more degraded and debased.

Nevada.

The present condition of the State of Nevada is an admirable illustration of the adage which commends perfection in walking prior to an attempt at running. The State is deeply in debt, has no money in its coffers, is without credit, and is literally forced to turn its convicts loose upon the community because no means were provided by the recently adjourned Legislature for furnishing food or guards. Just before the adjournment of the Legislature extra compensation was voted to all the employes about the State House and connected with the State Government. Of course, the only compensation they will receive is the vote of thanks that accompanied the resolution.

What are we to think of a sovereign State whose own merchants refuse it credit for *one hundred pounds of flour?* And what of a Legislature that spends its closing hours in burlesquing the ordinary transactions of such an occasion, when there is not a dollar in the Treasury for present necessities and no preparations made for emergencies? Anarchy is a mild term for the condition of affairs that must ensue. The farming interest, too, is threatened with extinction by a bill authorizing increased and exclusive taxation. Already taxed beyond endurance, the *bona fide* interests and enterprises of the State see with just indignation the exemption of other and less permanent interests from all taxation. Why mines and miners should be exempt from State or local taxation we cannot understand. Surely they require and receive as much protection as the farmer or the mechanic.

It has been asserted by one of the journals of the Pacific Coast that there was money enough in the State Treasury to pay the expenses of the Legislature, and, to meet the bills incurred in printing the address of the Speaker and in making presents to the subordinate officers, but beyond that nothing. The case is not improved by this version of it, since it leaves untouched the general charge of recklessness and profligacy in legislation and management.

Nevada has immense natural advantages. Her mining resources and agricultural capabilities are undeniably great, but there can be no confidence in the development of either until the State be redeemed from the rule by which it is now disgraced.

Investigating Committees—Their Essential Worthlessness.

In any history of the labors of Investigating Committees it would be the hardest kind of task to show what practical results they have generally produced.

He must be a trustful and even credulous person who believes to-day that the precautions against fire on river and coasting steamers, or on ferry-boats are more effectual than they were before the late official investigations took place. The Commissioners or Committees meet, organize, appoint experts to examine into special reported defects, hear evidence, record it, and usually furnish in due course a report which makes as much impression on the public mind as any other wordy official document which nobody reads.

The ferry-boats of several lines on both the North and East Rivers are in no better condition to-day than they were before the late Legislative inquiry began. The promises and pledges of the proprietors are almost invariably accepted for actual reforms. In one case —that of a North River ferry line—this is notoriously the case. But there is no need for singling out particular examples. The whole system of investigation by Legislative Committees, as a rule, ends in nothing. Especially is this manifest in matters involving a certain amount of technical or scientific knowledge. Individuals of a perfectly fair and honest turn of mind come here on a Commission from Albany, knowing as much about the intricacies and risks of the New-York ferry business as they do about the planetary system. They gape at things too big for their comprehension; they clutch at anything that seems to give them a clue to what they know nothing about; some one makes up a report for them, and after a few days of wonderment, they go back again. The only gainer by the arrangement is the public printer.

What is needed, in the way of looking into the kind of craft that carry passengers by tens of thousands every day, out of and into New-York, is rigid, constant, thorough inspection by capable and *unpurchaseable* men. That inspection we have not got now, talk as we may. Until we have it, accidents will just be of as frequent occurrence as they have been. The niggardly system of paying public officers—whose services might be of real value—fails to tempt good men to seek public employment of the kind indicated. The uncertain tenure of almost any office tends in the same way to repel men of high character and independent spirit from public office. Until all this is changed things will go on, in ferries, on coasting steamers, on railroads, and in every line of business where thorough supervision is most needed, in the same haphazard style it has done. Once a month, or once a week, some great calamity will arrest public attention for an hour or two, or bring upon us another gaping Committee of Investigation; and in that cycle we shall probably continue to move, until we become an older and soberer community by many degrees, than we are to-day.

England and the Rest of Mankind.

Sir ARCHIBALD ALLISON recently made a speech to the volunteers of Glasgow, in which he takes a very gloomy view of the future of England. War is expected on the continent, and England hopes to keep out of it. But the speaker thinks that will be impossible. Whichever Power gains supremacy on the continent, in the dreadful war which now appears imminent, will be sure, he thinks, to turn its arms before long against Great Britain. That Power may be Russia, or Germany, or France; from either one Great Britain has nothing to expect but enmity, as being the only remaining check upon its ambition. Every European Power, says Sir ARCHIBALD ALLISON, has wrongs to avenge, inflicted on them by Great Britain in former times, and he labors under the impression that France, Russia and Germany will eagerly seize upon the first opportunity of taking revenge. He even looks across the Atlantic with apprehension, and gives utterance to fears, which, if used as threats or gasconade by an American, would be treated with derision by Sir ARCHIBALD himself. "Our victorious arms have been seen at Washington," he says, "and the Americans are only waiting for England's difficulty to let their standard be seen in London." He therefore looks forward with dismay to the formation of a coalition between the United States and the Power that shall remain master of Continental Europe.

With such a coalition in prospect, Sir ARCHIBALD asks what means England has to resist it. His reply is certainly not encouraging. The invention of iron-clads has deprived England of her naval superiority more effectually "than three Trafalgars won by the French or Russians, the Germans or Americans could have done." But we must quote the speaker's own words:

"Our great wooden fleet, so long the pride of Britain, the terror of the world, lies stored up in Portsmouth harbor, of no earthly use in maintaining any maritime contest. Those noble three-deckers, such as the *Duke of Wellington*, would be sent to the bottom by a single gun carrying a 300-pound ball. We have, at one blow, *virtually lost the fleet which had been growing up for two hundred years.* For the construction of a new fleet of iron-clads we must wait for time and money, just as all the other Powers must do. *We have lost our start in the race; we must all set off anew and abreast.* This is the real secret of the vast sums voted annually for the navy, and the general complaint that we have so little to show for them. We have been laying the foundations of a fleet which can be as yet only in its infancy. Other nations are just as far on as we are. It is doubtful whether our royal navy as yet equals that of America. United to that of Russia, the latter is decidedly superior to anything we could bring forward. If a forest of hostile iron-clads appear off Spithead or Plymouth, vain will be the forty or fifty noble sail of the line lying in our harbors. Everything will depend not on the fifty old wooden line-of-battle ships, but on the eight or ten fine iron-clads. This great change has entirely altered our relative position in any future naval war; and unless steps are taken, and that speedily, to counterbalance its effects, it may safely be predicted that *evil days are coming upon us, and that the days of our national independence are numbered.*"

Sir ARCHIBALD displays a becoming sense of the wrongs inflicted by England on other nations in times past, and it is but natural that he should look for certain retribution should any of her ancient enemies attain the upper hand in Europe. Russia would undoubtedly be glad to repay with interest the humiliations of Sebastopol. France might not let slip the opportunity to avenge Waterloo and Paris. But what has Germany to avenge? We do not remember that English policy has ever seriously conflicted with that of any German Power, and the Germans have never displayed an aggressive spirit.

As for the Americans, Sir ARCHIBALD may set his fears at rest. The occupation of Washington was a little incident of war which made a rather unpleasant impression at the time, but which isn't half as well remembered here as the repulse of the British troops before New-Orleans. If any ill-feeling toward England rankles in American hearts, it is on account of her attitude toward this country during the late civil war. But the fact of the case is that Americans are simply indifferent toward England, and are willing to let her alone if she will do the same by them.

Railway Dividends in Confederate Money.

Those of our readers who do not expect to find matter of special interest in the daily law reports, may have overlooked a singular case which was before Judge DAVIS of the Supreme Court on Thursday.

Mr. W. H. SCOTT, the assignee of a New-York resident, found among the assets made over to him, a considerable amount of stock in a concern called the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. The stock appears to have been legitimately acquired in the ordinary course of business previous to the epoch of secession. But from midsummer of 1861 to the close of the war the semi-annual dividends, for obvious reasons, were not claimed. The amount which accumulated during that period, the plaintiff, representing the original owner of the stock, seeks now to recover in current money. The sum is not large—some $5,000 odd; but the peculiar features of the case are not on that account less interesting.

During the war the company appears to have prospered. Twelve per cent. on a stock of $4,000,000 for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863 was set apart for division among the shareholders; and the half-yearly payments made during that time to the Southern and foreign holders of stock were in money current or negotiable outside of the Confederacy. For 1864 the dividends were paid in Confederate scrip at a great advance in figures, of course, on the previous years.

The point, then, urged by the counsel for the plaintiff was that the dividends for the whole period during which these remained unclaimed should be paid now in lawful money. The defence does not appear to have been conducted with a great deal of dignity, nor to have been marked by much legal research. And little more can be said for the arguments advanced by the plaintiff's counsel. But the common-sense ruling of the Judge seems to us to have made ample amends for both.

The attempt of the defendants to evade the payment of the accrued dividends on the ground that they had not been claimed as they came due, Judge DAVIS summarily set aside. During the period—from 1861 to the close of 1863 inclusive—when the Company's dividends were paid in lawful money, the Court held that the plaintiff's claim was in no way invalidated by his failure to draw the interest. The dividends declared in 1864 being in Confederate scrip, Judge DAVIS held to be spurious. There was in fact no dividend, inasmuch as no Court of Justice would be justified in deciding that at any time during the rebellion Confederate money was any consideration in law.

The case is to be taken to the General Term. But we do not see that any legal argument can possibly override Judge DAVIS' common-sense decision. The Company was making *real* profits and paying *real* dividends for the period during which it divided its gains in lawful money. When it began to pay in Confederate scrip, it was clearly earning nothing and had nothing to pay—supposing the Directory to have given a fair account of its stewardship, and that is not called in question in this suit.

Firemen's Parade at Charleston, S. C.—No Stars and Stripes in the Procession—Gen. Sickles Stops the Parade until one is Procured.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, April 27.

The annual parade of the Fire Department of Charleston was to have taken place this morning at 10 o'clock. The procession was about starting, but here being a total absence of an American flag in the column, notwithstanding the great number of all sorts of other banners, Gen. SICKLES addressed the Post Commandant, Brevet Brig.-Gen. CLITZ, the following letter, and ordered the column not to move until the requirements of this letter were complied with:

GENERAL: You remember the regrets we expressed to prominent citizens on the day of the last firemen's parade, that the American flag was not seen in the column. It was then said to have been an inadvertent omission. It is reported to me this morning that among the various emblems borne by the several companies at the rendezvous on the citadel parade ground the flag is not there. I desire that you will at once send for the Chief of the Fire Department, and inform him that the national standard must be borne in front of the column; that an escort of honor, to consist of two members of each company present, will be detailed by himself to march with the colors; that the colors be placed opposite the reviewing personages on the ground designated for the review, and that every person in the column shall salute the colors by lifting his hat or cap on arriving at the point three paces distant from the colors, and carrying the cap uplifted, marching past the colors to the point three paces distant from the same.

The Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Fire Department and the foremen of companies will be held responsible for the observance of this order, and they are hereby authorized and required to arrest any person who disobeys it. You will take such measures as you may find to be necessary to insure the execution of this order. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES, Major-General Commanding.

To Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. B. CLITZ, United States Army, Commanding Post of Charleston, S. C.

Official: J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

When informed of this order by Gen. CLITZ, the Chief of the Fire Department expressed, on behalf of the Fire Department, cheerful obedience, and the procession is now waiting until an American flag can be procured.

LATER.

A flag has been procured and the procession is now moving.

Matters in Tennessee—Church Troubles in Blount County—Political Excitement.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, April 27.

A mob, under the name of a loyal league, in Blount County, led among others by the Sheriff of that county, drove out by force a minister of the Methodist Church South, Rev. Mr. HAYNES, and the same day broke up and dispersed a congregation of the same church while assembling for worship. The mob was composed of whites and blacks. Rev. W. T. DOWELL, of the Church North, is reported to have instigated the mob.

Several acts of violence have occurred in this place. Political excitement is very great, and the feeling between the parties bitter. The arming of the militia causes great bitterness and dissatisfaction. The company organizing here will be ordered to Sweetwater.

A party of workmen on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, while excavating in Anderson County, struck a rich iron ore bed six feet deep.

The United States Messenger to Juarez.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 27.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, United States Minister to Mexico, states that the messenger dispatched by him to President JUAREZ, at San Luis Potosi, with instructions to proceed *via* Tampico, was advised by Gen. REYNOLDS, at Brazos Santiago, to proceed overland thence, in consequence of GOMEZ and CANALES being at Tampico, with about 4,000 men, in the interest of ORTEGA. Although GOMEZ and CANALES were ostensibly in the service of the Liberals, their whole object seems to be to secure the revenue of the Custom-house, and they have refused to obey JUAREZ' order to join him at Queretaro.

The Russian-American Treaty—California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 26.

The steamship *Moses Taylor*, from San Juan, arrived this evening. Advices from Victoria state that the Russian steamer *Alexander* sailed for Sitka to-day, carrying a telegraphic summary of the Russian-American Treaty.

An improvement in the merchandise market is noted. The roads in the interior are becoming passable, and country orders are coming forward.

Flour is firm at $7, free, and $7 25 aboard. Wheat is dull at $1 70@$2 15. Legal-tenders, 74.

The Treasurer of the Southern Relief Fund to-day telegraphed $4,700 in gold to New-York.

Speech of Gov. Brown, of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, April 27.

Gov. BROWN addressed a large meeting of citizens at the Court-house this evening. He took the same ground as in his Atlanta and Savannah speeches, advising the people to accept the terms offered by Congress as being the best and the only hope of Southern restoration. Persistent opposition will exasperate the Northern people, and may lead to confiscation. On the other hand a speedy acceptance of the terms offered will lead to the speedy restoration. His address was favorably received.

The Bowdoinham Bank Robbers.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

The trial of SYMS, BARTLETT and MAGUIRE, the Bowdoinham Bank robbers, has concluded, and a verdict of guilty has been rendered. Sentence was postponed, exceptions by defendants' counsel having been filed.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty to another indictment against them, for entering the cashier's house and assaulting him with dangerous weapons. They will not be tried for the offences charged in this indictment until the August term of the Court.

The Hartford and Erie Railroad.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

The Finance Committee of the Legislature have reported favorably on the bill to aid in the construction of the Hartford and Erie Railroad.

Capt. GEORGE G. STODDARD, of the United States Marine Corps, stationed at the Charlestown Navy-yard, died yesterday, after a short illness of erysipelas.

SAMUEL S. ANGIER, convicted of robbing letters in the Boston Post-office, has been sentenced to four years imprisonment in the Dedham jail.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, April 27.

Late last night a fire caught in an ash-barrel placed under a gas metre in a large building corner of State and Congress streets, which melted the pipe, causing a heavy explosion of gas. Many windows were shattered, partitions broken down and other damage done in the interior of the building.

The New-England Mutual Life Insurance Company own and occupy the premises, together with the Webster Bank and numerous other occupants.

Maine Railway Matters.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, April 27.

The town of Unity has voted to subscribe $30,000 to the non-preferred stock of the Belfast and Moosehead Lake Railroad. The town of Brooks has also voted $20,000 to the same object.

A rainstorm is prevailing in Eastern Maine.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning JAMES NESBET, a native of the United States and 47 years of age, died suddenly at his residence, No. 9 Pell-street. Death is supposed to have been caused by disease of the heart. An inquest was held by one of the Coroners.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27.

LETTER FROM THADDEUS STEVENS.

The health of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS is much improved, and he expects to leave here for Pennsylvania next week. He to-day wrote a letter for publication, taking for his subject the following extract from a notice of Senator HENRY WILSON's recent speech near Hampton Roads:

"He (WILSON) said there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elected Union men, and closed his remarks by saying that he would leave Virginia with the full conviction that a Republican Governor, Legislature, and two Senators would be elected."

Mr. STEVENS comments on this as follows:

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 27, 1867.

MR. EDITOR: Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican Party. Hence much trouble arises from certain loose and indefinite expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, though never passed. It was perverted by fiction and folly into an argument against the whole party and Congress. This generally arises from the carelessness of the reporters—sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators, while in truth there is no Virginia? Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any Representative or Senator or State can be recognized. Who authorized any orator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another place? These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely pondered. Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle outamnesty? I would say to the most guilty, "expect punishment and then quietude—but first a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men." These are my wishes and mine only, perhaps. THADDEUS STEVENS.

AFFAIRS AT THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printing bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, amounted to $286,600. There was sent away during the week the following amounts: To the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, $100,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $200,000; United States Depository at Baltimore, $70,000; at Cincinnati, $150,000; at Pittsburgh, $40,000, and to National Banks, $189,995, making the total shipments $749,997.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed during the week was $295,800.

The United States Treasurer holds as securities for circulating notes, $340,625,950; as securities for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as depositories, $38,960,950; total securities held, $379,587,950. Disbursements for the week were as follows: War Department, $3,912,419; Navy Department, $837,768; Interior Department, $478,907; total, $5,229,094. Receipts from internal revenue sources to-day, $340,953; receipts for the week, $2,608,206; total for the fiscal year to date, $227,288,670.

REPORT FROM GEN. HANCOCK'S EXPEDITION.

A letter has been received at the office of Indian Affairs from the Agent at Leavenworth, dated the 7th instant, in the neighborhood of Fort Larned, in which it stated that Gen. CUSTER, who was in pursuit of 1,500 fleeing Indians, did not overtake any of them. The writer believes that the Cheyennes departed toward the South, while the Sioux took a northern direction.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The following is a statement of the receipts from customs from April 15 to April 20 inclusive: New-York, $2,094,228 04; Boston, $339,956 89; Philadelphia, $163,196 60; Baltimore, $142,164 52; New-Orleans, from April 7 to April 13 inclusive, $93,576 65; San Francisco, from March 17 to the 23d, $212,638 76. Total, $3,045,761 46. Comparing this with the last statement, there is an increase of about $71,000.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

There were received to-day at the Treasury Department from Cincinnati two packages of money, one containing $2,500 and the other $1,000. No particulars concerning the amounts were given, and they were appropriated to the Conscience Fund.

A soldier who had been overpaid $50 by his Paymaster transmitted that amount from Hartford, which was also received to-day, and placed in the Conscience Fund.

CROTON NATIONAL BANK.

The Croton National Bank of New-York has voluntarily ceased to be a depository for public moneys.

ARMY BULLETIN.

Capt. C. H. HOYT, A. Q. M., has been ordered to report to Gen. SHERIDAN. First Lieut. J. D. LANDAL, Seventeenth Infantry, has been granted sixty days delay in joining his regiment. Second Lieut. B. G. LOCKWOOD, Thirty-first Infantry; E. L. BOSLEY, Fourth Infantry; and B. H. YOUNG, Thirtieth Infantry, have been granted thirty days delay. First Lieut. B. F. BYER, Second Artillery, ordered to report by letter to the commanding officer of his regiment. Major G. W. HOWLAND, Second Cavalry, ordered to his regiment. Brevet Col. N. B. SWEITZER, Major Second Cavalry, has been ordered to his regiment.

NAVY MATTERS.

The order assigning Commander WM. MITCHELL to duty as Lighthouse Inspector of the Thirteenth District, has been revoked, Commander JAMES M. WATSON having been appointed Inspector of that district.

Commander F. M. Ramsey is detached from navigation duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Guerriere*, as Fleet Captain of the South Atlantic Squadron, on May 20.

Lieutenant-Commanders Edwin P. Woodward and Bentley P. Smith have been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Paymaster John D. Gibson has been detached from duty as Purchasing Paymaster at New-York and ordered to duty on the *Guerriere* as Fleet Paymaster of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Assistant Surgeon Thomas B. Brown is detached from the *Alleghany* and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Chief-Engineer Charles H. Baker has been detached from special duty at Boston and ordered to the *Guerriere* as Fleet Engineer of the South Atlantic Squadron.

Ensign Leonard E. Chenery is detached from ordnance duty at the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Midshipman C. L. Phillips has been detached from the *Lenapee*, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

First Assistant Engineer Joseph Frielly is detached from special duty at Boston, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

First Assistant Engineer James Butterworth and Second Assistant Engineer John P. Kelly have been detached from special duty connected with the *Piscataqua*, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Gunner Eugene Mack is detached from the Naval Magazine at Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Acting Volunteer Lieut. Francis M. Gwin is detached from the Hydrographical Office, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer Russell A. Wade is detached from the *Chattanooga*, and ordered to the *Guerriere*.

The following officers have also been ordered to the *Guerriere*:

Lieutenant-Commander, Henry B. Ramsey; Ensign, Sociales Hubbard; Midshipmen, Robert M. Berry, Ransan B. Peck, Samuel F. Clarkson, Theodore S. Williams, David A. Stewart, Thomas C. Ferrell and Henry C. Wisner; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsall; Acting Boatswain, W. D. Allen; Carpenter, Josiah D. Pinner; Acting Third Assistant Engineers, William A. Russell and David A. Noonan.

All the above orders are to go into effect on the 20th of May.

Senator Dixon.

HARTFORD, Conn., Saturday, April 27.

Senator DIXON was received at his home here on the arrival of the 5 o'clock P. M. train, by a speech of welcome by the Mayor, and a salute of thirty-seven guns. A band of music was present, and the crowd loudly cheered the speech of the Senator. He spoke of the South as in a state of slavery, under the Military Bill, which placed in the hands of the President the lives of all the citizens without trial by jury.

The Southwest Branch Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 27.

The *Democrat* this morning in an editorial contradicts, by authority, the statement that Gov. FLETCHER will permit the purchase of the Southwest Branch Railroad without performance of the contract. It says: "If such statements have been made in Wall-street to facilitate the selling of bonds, they are utterly without foundation, and false."

The Stars and Stripes.

The following gem has been for sometime the admiration of a large private circle. It is too good to be thus "cabined, cribbed, confined,"—and therefore we hope the authoress will pardon us for giving it to the world:

QUESTION.

Why should the Emblems of America be more enduring than those of France, England, Scotland and Ireland?

ANSWER.

The Lily shall droop, and its white leaves fall,
The Rose from its stem shall sever,
The Thistle and Shamrock shall fade away,
But the Stars may shine forever.

L. D. M.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 29, 1867.

California is destined to become the greatest wheat-growing State in the Union, and the time is not far distant when no other wheat will be able to find as good a market. The climate and soil are peculiarly adapted to the raising of this cereal. The rains set in about the 1st of November and as soon as the ground becomes moist enough the farmers commence plowing and sowing. With few exceptions, the Winter season bears a strong resemblance to the months of April and May in the East. The rain will sometimes fall in gentle showers for two or three days in succession, and then bright clear days will follow for a week or more. It is very seldom that the rain falls in such quantities as to break down the waving blades or rot the seed while in the ground. With the opening of Spring, the wheat has received its full growth, and only requires the dry Summer months to ripen it for the harvest. As no rain falls during the Summer months, the grain is not in danger of being injured, after reaching full maturity, by sudden showers, swelling the bean to twice its usual size, followed by dry hot days, shriveling up the bean, and destroying the richness of the meat. The California wheat has a clear transparent look, and is full and plump. Its superiority over all other kinds of wheat is being fully tested by the great demand for it from all parts of the world. Large shipments are made every week to all parts of the world. Over two million sacks have already been shipped this season, and there are not warehouses enough in the city to hold the cargoes that are brought from the interior on the river boats. Besides the shipments of wheat there are large consignments of flour to New-York by the Panama steamers. One firm is in the habit of shipping from 30,000 to 50,000 barrels by every steamer. Although California has contributed so much, yet her agricultural resources have not begun to be developed. What she needs is a large emigration of farmers, who have a small ready capital which they can invest at once, in getting their farms into working order. Land of the very richest quality can be obtained by settling on it; all that is needed is just enough to stock it.

PERMANENT SETTLERS.

We have had enough of adventurers who have come here simply to plunder, and when they had made all they desired, pulled up their stakes and gone off, carrying with them all they made. We want a class of emigrants who will come with the intention of remaining, and who are not afraid to pull off their coats and go to work. The Chamber of Commerce have taken initiatory steps toward accomplishing this object, and have sent agents to Scotland and Germany to draw the attention of emigrants to the great advantages which this country offers to them. Those who come to California with the expectation of making a fortune at once will be bitterly disappointed. There is probably no place in the world where it is harder to get employment. The streets of this city are full of men without work, and not knowing where the money is coming from which is to buy them their next meal. We do not want any more of that class of emigrants, and by coming they are simply jumping from the frying-pan into the fire.

A NEW RAILROAD.

The people of Centra Costa County have been holding meetings preliminary to organizing a railroad company. The new road is to commence at Deep Water, in that county, and extend into the Amader Valley. It is proposed to raise a capital stock of $350,000, and by the articles of agreement no payments are to be made except ten per cent. on the first $25,000 which has already been subscribed, until the whole amount is subscribed. There is no reason to doubt but that the road will be built, and it will greatly enhance the value of property in that part of the State, and bring it in almost direct communication with the city. It will increase the population in the beautiful Amader Valley ten fold, and will raise it from the grade of a one-horse embarcadero, and in a short time will fill it with pleasant and prosperous country towns.

THE JAPANESE COMMISSIONERS,

Who arrived here on the *Colorado*, have been the lions of the city. By a special order from Gen. HALLECK they were treated by the military authorities as the Ambassadors of the great Tycoon. During their stay in the city they have visited the military stations, the navy-yards, workshops and vessels of war. They have visited all the public buildings and places of amusement in this city. The United States officials, the foreigners, and many private citizens have shown them every attention. During their travels they may see larger cities, more important fortifications, and larger establishments than we can show them here, but it is here that they received their first impressions of the great resources of America and the strength and solidity of our Government, and the remembrance of what they have seen here will never be forgotten. To-day they visited the Collegiate Institutions, which are situated in the little village of Oakland on the other side of the bay, and expressed their delight and astonishment at our manner of teaching. They go East to-morrow on the steamer.

STRANGE FREAK OF A SNOW-SLIDE.

In Sierra County a snow-slide occurred at the Key-stone claims, by which one cabin, a blacksmith shop and a long piece of shed at one of the tunnels were carried away and demolished. The cabin contained two men belonging to the night shift, who were in their bunks. It seems that the portion of the cabin in which the men were lodged was lower than the rest of it, and that portion, or the floor beneath was left, the slide taking off the bedclothes and clothing, but leaving the men almost naked and shelterless. One boot belonging to each man was taken away and the other left.

A MOUNTAIN VINEYARD.

We recently had the pleasure of visiting a mountain vineyard belonging to Mr. SEIBERT, and situated about three-quarters of a mile below Nevada City, upon the south bank of Deer Creek. The vineyard contains some sixteen acres, but only one and a half acres are under cultivation. There are about 1,200 vines in the vineyard, many of which are young, and will bear for the first time this year. The vines are planted on a hill which slopes toward the northwest, and which is considered preferable in that vicinity, on account of the late frosts last year. When the grape crop was short throughout the State, Mr. SEIBERT manufactured 600 gallons of wine and ninety-eight gallons of brandy, and yet he considered that his vines yielded only half a crop. He estimates that he will make 1,200 gallons the coming year, and it is to be hoped that the Ministers' Association will keep a sharp look out for him. As the vines grow old, the crop will increase, and in time the annual income from the vines already planted ought to be at least $5,000. From one of the large vines twelve gallons of wine have been made. He keeps his grounds in thorough order, and trains his vine on a frame work from four to ten feet high. Thus far the planting of these vineyards among the mountains have been experimental, but the experiment has thus far proved successful. A number of new vineyards are being planted, and Nevada County will in time become as celebrated for its wines as it now is for its gold mines.

GOLD MINING.

Speaking of gold mines I think that a little history of the ledge of the Grass Valley Consolidated Mining Company will be interesting. This ledge was formerly known as the Murphy and Bulger claim, and is situated near the summit of Union Hill, about two miles from Grass Valley in an easterly direction, and in an old quartz location. The vein runs in a northwesterly and southwesterly direction, the consolidated Company owning about 2,300 feet on it, including all dips, spurs and variations of the lode. A number of years ago the mine was superficially worked by its locators, paying from $13 to $36 per ton after the rock had been crushed. About seven years since a tunnel was started, and was run a distance of 512 feet, where the vein, which here was narrow, was struck at a perpendicular depth of 112 feet from the surface. Last October an inclined shaft was started on the summit of the hill at a distance of about 500 feet northwesterly from the end of the tunnel. The incline is twelve feet by five in the clear, and is splendidly timbered throughout, having a double track and affording ample room for a large pump. The shaft pitches at an angle of forty-five degrees, not varying the least in the inclination from the head to the present terminus, which is about 186 feet from the surface. At the head of the shaft a substantial and comfortable building has been erected, and everything about the premises indicates good judgement on the part of those who selected the working apparatus for this portion of the mine. The hoisting from this incline was done with a whim, and the rapidity with which the shaft went down is perfectly astonishing; at the foot of the incline where a splendid looking ledge of an average width of fifteen inches shows itself, the water came in quite fast, and having no pumping facilities, work temporarily ceased, to be resumed as soon as pumping works can be erected. That no time should be lost, the labor of clearing out the old tunnel, to which reference has already been made, commenced under the present management. Work was recently resumed at the end of the tunnel, the needed repairs were made, and upon putting in the first set of timbers, the ledge, showing a width of ten inches and looking finely was discovered. The vein has been followed in this drift about fifty feet in a southeasterly direction, the lode increasing in width and improving in the character of the ore as the work has progressed. Although people in this country are dreadfully suspicious of quartz mines, yet all the facts tend to show that this is a first-class mine. It is situated in one of the best quartz localities in Grass Valley, and has demonstrated its richness in days gone by, when quartz mining and gold saving were imperfectly and even ruinously carried on. A good round sum was paid for the mine by the present owners.

The Horpending mine is located upon a ledge of a peculiar character, at what is called the whisky diggings. It is said to extend across Place country through the northwest portion of Nevada, and has been traced into Yuba County, north of Brown's Valley. It varies in color from a rusty yellow to a reddish hue. All the rock seems to be of a calcareous nature. The ledge varies from 50 to 150 feet in width; although the rock does not yield a large amount of gold, yet it is so friable that large quantities can be worked to great profit. A large mill has been erected on the mine. The last week's crushing at this mill gave, it is said, 500 ounces of amalgam.

REAL ESTATE IN THE INTERIOR.

They have been agitating the question of building a railroad through Napa Valley, and although nothing has yet been done toward its construction, yet the very fact that the people want one, and are determined to have one, has sent real estate up. Land which a short time ago could be had for $30 and $40 an acre cannot be bought for $100, and private residences in Napa City are being sold for $20,000 and $30,000. This is one of the most beautiful and attractive places for private residence in the State, and a railroad will bring it within a couple of hours of San Francisco. Men of wealth are buying the land throughout the valley, with the intention of making their future residence there.

THE ANTI-COOLIE ORGANIZATION.

The working men of Sacramento organized an association similar to the one in this city, and the Copperheads at once took possession, expecting to make a great deal of political capital. In the recent election of that city they made out a regular ticket, and went into the contest on the Coolie question. Only a few workingmen snapped at the bait set for them. The great mass of the workingmen were honest Union voters, and the ticket was badly beaten by the regular Union ticket. The great mass of the voters in this State cannot be made the tools of worn out politicians. ROD.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Saturday, April 20.

Spring is drawing upon us apace, and yet is slow in developing its indications. Here we are well on the last half of the second vernal month, and we have but few evidences of a change of season. The grass has begun to show itself afresh, and a few lilac buds have ventured forth, but this is all. The hardy trees and shrubs scarcely exhibit any signs of a renewed life, and the song birds have not returned to us. This unpropitious state of things is chargeable upon March, which duplicated almost the coldest Winter month we had. But in the southern part of the State our friends are rejoicing in flowers and all the accompaniments of the genial season.

OUR CITY ELECTION.

Of the result of our city election it is of no use to write. The telegraph is ahead of us in reporting that. The vote was comparatively light, and the contest "short, sharp and decisive." The Democratic Party made a formidable effort, and did all they could to make a respectable show of strength. But it is perfectly demoralized. The position of the *Times* upon the negro question is not indorsed by the party, and yet they cannot rid themselves of its leadership. An attempt has been made to establish a simon-pure negrophobia paper in opposition. But it has not yet been successful. There is too much money in it, or rather there would be too much money out of it. And although an act of incorporation was procured from the Legislature for a company to publish such a paper, the capital does not appear to be forthcoming, and the enterprise is considered dead.

Speaking of papers reminds us of a change in the tactics of the *Republican*. It started out with considerable of a flourish for morality, for which it received an indorsement and recommendation from the clergy. It would not print naughty advertisements, nor issue a Sunday edition. But the *Times* and *Tribune* finding sin and Sabbath desecration profitable, the *Republican* has now entered the lists for the wages thereof, and now appears regularly on Sunday morning, while its principal editor, and one of the principal proprietors, who is a Baptist clergyman, may be holding forth to other sinners from the pulpit, admonishing them to keep holy the Sabbath day.

THE TUNNEL.

The supplying of a large city with pure water is no unimportant achievement. In fact, it is one of the important things that belong to the functions of a municipal government. There is much of the health and comfort of the people depending upon it. I rejoice, therefore, in being able to say that our tunnel enterprise is perfectly successful. Lake Michigan has done some lofty tumbling since the completion of the work, but the water comes to us pure and undefiled, showing conclusively that the entrance at the crib is below the reach of the most serious storms. The effect upon the health of our citizens during the Summer months must be very beneficial. But it is death on the filter manufacturing business, which had become quite extensive here under the old system. Filters are not wanted now.

GRAIN PROSPECTS.

The season has come around again when we are hearing reports relative to the prospects of the wheat crop. The reports are uniformly favorable. The snow which laid upon the ground so long, all over the West, during the past Winter, was highly conducive to a fine condition of Fall-sown wheat, and according to all accounts, if no blighting interferes between now and harvest, the crop will be a magnificent one. So mote it be, for the speculators are grinding the noses of the people grievously.

TEMPERANCE.

The temperance campaign is still going forward with considerable energy. A Convention was held a few days ago, and an Executive Committee appointed with a view of thoroughly organizing the temperance forces of the county for political action. The new Division of the Sons of Temperance organized here among the professional and business men of the city, have placed their dues and initiation at quite a high figure, to produce means I presume to carry on political action. And the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons—a strong and influential body—which is to be held at Centralia next week, it is expected will take measures to call a State Convention for the purpose of general organization. If this is done we may expect some lively times in our politics.

INDUSTRIAL UNIVERSITY.

Champaign County, and the cities of Urbana and Champaign having voted in favor of raising the additional funds stipulated, the location of the Industrial University of Illinois may now be considered as permanently located, with good substantial buildings capable of accommodating two hundred students, a polytechnic department for instruction in the mechanical arts, will doubtless be soon established in this city; measures are being taken to accomplish this at as early a day as practicable. The funds for this purpose will have to be raised here. There was, I understand, considerable figuring in regard to the control of the Institution. The Methodists proposed to get it into their hands as they owned the original site; but they did not succeed. The President, Dr. GREGORY, is an eminent Baptist clergyman, who has devoted many years to the cause of education, as Superintendent of Public Instruction of Michigan, and as President of the Kalamazoo College.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

As the 1st of May approaches, when the eight-hour law of this State goes into effect; the interest in the question increases. No understanding between the employers and employes has yet been arrived at, and probably will not be until one or the other party takes definite action. The Trades Unions of the City, which can muster from fifteen to twenty thousand strong, are to have a grand turn out and demonstration on the first. The general feeling is to go in for carrying out the law.

MAD DOGS.

The City is again excited on the subject of hydrophobia. Several persons have been bitten during the week, and much alarm exists. The crusade a few weeks ago resulted in the destruction of about two thousand unfortunate canines, and it is now proposed to make a clean sweep.

BUSINESS.

General business continues somewhat depressed. Money is not plenty, but speculators can get enough to hold up prices to an abnormal figure. We are all waiting anxiously for the ice to evacuate the straits that we may have communication with the lower world. It is now supposed that through navigation will not be resumed before the 1st of May.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—About 4:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, JAMES O'RILEY, an Irish laborer, while working at No. 60 Greenwich-street, was accidentally killed by a large box falling through the hatchway, striking him on the head.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Public Baths and Wash-houses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For so young a country the United States may rightly claim no mean place among the benevolent nations of the earth. For the education, it provides for the children of the poor; is it too much to say it stands unrivaled? Our common schools, houses of industry, City missions, &c., are all doing a great work. While, then, it would be very easy to show that our cities are already blessed with institutions having for their object the amelioration of the poor, there is yet one institution greatly wanted—one which does so aid in the success of other philanthropic efforts, that it is somewhat an anomaly that it has not been established in every populous city of the Union. I refer to Public Baths and Wash-houses.

To all who are engaged in cultivating the "dismal swamps" of humanity, the want of cleanliness among the poor forms a great impediment to their labors, and to none more so than to the labors of the City Missionary. The small tenements in which the objects of his toil are generally "cribbed, cabined and confined," the poverty and dirt which surround them and from which they unaided cannot escape, render hopeless any large success of his spiritual efforts.

One great step in the promotion of cleanliness, and the other good results of which cleanliness is the forerunner, would be the erection of baths and wash-houses wherein the poorest could, for a small charge, enjoy the means necessary to health, from which their present condition debars them.

Now is the time for earnestly setting about a work which has been too long delayed. The hot weather is fast approaching, and with it will come the epidemics which accumulated dirt is always sure to breed. Cannot some vacant houses be at once metamorphosed into the object named until substantial buildings be erected? Is there in this City no Peabody, or collection of Peabodies, that will add their names to the illustrious lead-roll of this country, and go down to the grave crowned with the benedictions of the poor, by taking action in this matter? That there is no lack of heart for such an undertaking cannot for a moment be doubted, nor are the difficulties in the way so great as not to be surmounted. What then shall we say has hitherto prevented the accomplishment of the object named? Is it thoughtlessness? Perhaps so; but it were well to remember that the sin of illiberalism and the sin of thoughtlessness is in the eye of Heaven the same, for as HOOD has sung—

"Evil is wrought by want of thought
As well as want of heart."

A DWELLER AMONG THE POOR.

APRIL 22, 1867.

The Champlain Canal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature of the State, it appears, have passed an act authorizing the enlargement of the Northern Champlain Canal to the size or dimensions of the enlarged Erie Canal.

Perhaps it is worth while to consider whether or not this is a wise proposition. In the first place from recent proceedings at Washington we may expect that ere long a ship canal may be constructed; on our territory, passing Niagara Falls. However and whenever the ship canal may be constructed, there is already a canal passing Niagara Falls from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. The Welland Canal, which, together with the canal at the Sault St. Marie, forms a good communication with all the great lakes.

The improvements of the St. Lawrence below Lake Ontario are large canals, properly called ship canals.

The widely extended water of the St. Lawrence above Lachine, nine miles above Montreal, is called Lake St. Louis. Some years ago a charter was granted for the construction of a canal from that lake to St. Johns, at the lower end of Lake Champlain, on the scale of the improvements of the St. Lawrence above, and except for the jealousy of Montreal that canal would have been made years ago. Notwithstanding this jealousy, there is no doubt that the canal in question will ultimately be made. The original movers in its favor were Bostonians.

The proposed canal from said Lake St. Louis to Lake Champlain will introduce the fully-freighted lake vessels to Whitehall, the northerly end of the Champlain or Northern Canal. Let us, then, enlarge the Northern Canal to a corresponding scale, so that fully freighted lake craft can come to the Hudson River and into the slips of New-York from all points on the lakes, without breaking bulk or raising hatches. M.

Railroad Grievances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your columns are always open to redress public grievances, and I wish to ask if there is not some way in which railroad companies can be compelled to fulfill their contracts with travelers, unless the delay is caused by accidents over which they have no control.

I started to-day in the 10 A. M. Hudson River Railroad train, to connect, as they agree to, with the 4:30 train to Saratoga. There was no accident—nothing that we could see to delay us, but we failed by ten minutes in reaching the station in time, and were compelled to spend the night in Troy, much to the inconvenience of most of the passengers, and the great distress of a mother going to a dying child, and a gentleman obliged to return to New-York to-morrow morning, without completing what he came for to Saratoga, &c. The agent, on being applied to replied: "Nobody can control wind and tide." Tide, there certainly was none in the dusty drag we had been eight hours toiling through; and of wind, there seemed to us not a cap full during the whole run, but here we are, beside the annoying detention of some, the distress of others, at the expense of a hotel bill to all.

Our Legislators at Albany are trying to compel railroads to reduce their fare for those whom they do not provide with seats; will you not, Mr. Editor, call their attention to this other grievance, and let them add a section compelling the fulfillment of their contract, or some provision for the passengers they thus disappoint. A few lessons would soon establish "the connection." R.

The Shade Trees in the Central Park.

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, Monday, April 22, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow a stranger in the City, but one who has had much experience in growing trees, to call the attention of the persons having authority in such matters to the fact that the trees in the Central Park are placed very much too near together? When trees have not ample room to develop their branches laterally they spindle up, the lower branches gradually decay, the upper ones grow with great irregularity, depending upon the degree of light and room, and that which under favorable circumstances would have become one of the most beautiful objects in nature, becomes a deformity and a cumberer of the ground. It is probably the most common mistake made in this country to place trees too near together; when small they look better, but if allowed to remain so after their branches become within several feet of each other the trouble commences, and no labor, care or expense can remedy the evil. One half the trees in the Park should be removed this Spring, and if it were done there would be more foliage two years hence than if they were all allowed to remain, and in ten years the difference would be between having ornamental trees and trees only fit for the wood pile. In thinning out, reference might be had to opening long vistas, for which there are several good opportunities, and the absence of which I consider the only defect in this beautiful pleasure ground. A COUNTRYMAN.

CHESS.

Newburgh vs. New-York.

In the match by correspondence between these clubs, to which we have already taken occasion to refer, we have not as yet learned that our suggestion of last week that a compromise should be effected by the surrender on the part of New-York of Game I., and the abandonment by Newburgh of the other two, has as yet been carried into effect. On the contrary, it would appear that each of the contending parties is bent upon continuing the play until the very end, when the dreaded checkmate shall not loom in the distance, but as a terrible reality shall render further resistance not useless only, but absolutely impossible.

Appended will be found a few additional moves in Game I., subsequently to the score printed in the TIMES of the 21st inst., and also the entire score of Game II., so far as it has progressed.

GAME I.

(For moves 1 to 28, see TIMES 21st inst.)

NEWBURGH.	NEW-YORK.
29. R to K 6.	29. Kt takes Q B P.
30. Kt takes Q P B.	

GAME II.

Irregular Opening.

NEWBURGH.	NEW-YORK.
1—P to Q 4.	1—P to K B 4.
2—P to Q B 3.	2—P to K 3.
3—Kt to K B 3.	3—Kt to K B 3.
4—P to K R 4.	4—B to K 2.
5—P to K R 5.	5—P to Q Kt 3.
6—B to K B 4.	6—B to Q Kt 2.
7—P to K 3.	7—P to Q B 4.
8—Q Kt to Q 2.	8—Kt to Q B 3.
9—B to K 2.	9—P takes P.
10—Kt takes Q P.	10—Kt takes Kt.
11—K P takes Kt.	11—Kt to Q 4.
12—B to K 5.	12—Castles.
13—P to R 6.	13—P to K Kt 3.
14—B to K B 3.	14—Q to Q B.
15—P to Q B 4.	15—Kt to K B 3.
16—B takes B.	16—Q takes B.
17—B takes Kt.	17—B takes B.
18—Kt to K B 3.	18—Q to K 5, check.
19—Q to K 2.	19—Q R to Q B.
20—P to Q Kt 3.	20—B takes Q P.
21—Q takes Q.	21—B takes K B P, check.

A very neat little combination on the part of the New-York players is here evinced, whereby they obtain to all intents and purposes a winning game.

22—K takes B.	22—P takes Q.
23—R to K R 3.	23—P takes Kt.
24—R to K B 3.	24—R takes R, check.
25—K takes R.	25—K to B 2.
26—R to K B.	26—R to K B.
27—K to K 4, check.	27—K to K 2.
28—R to B 3.	28—R takes R.
29—P takes R.	

And it appears to us that although the New-York players have but the advantage of a single pawn, it is morally impossible for Newburgh to effect a drawn game.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CHILDREN'S AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The anniversary of the Children's American Missionary Society was held in Steinway Hall, in Fourteenth-street, yesterday afternoon. Notwithstanding the rain there was a large attendance of children and their friends. In the absence of JAY COOKE, Esq., President of the Society, Rev. Dr. DYER occupied the chair. The opening prayer was offered by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., of the Church of the Ascension. Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia, made the first address to the children. He divided his subject into three parts; first, Going to Work; second, Giving to the Work; and third, Getting to Work. He illustrated these points by relating interesting anecdotes, setting forth how much had been done by the activity and the energy of young people. Rev. Dr. TYNG next addressed the children. He said that Dr. NEWTON had called their attention to three G's, Going, Giving and Getting, and he would engage their thoughts upon three W's—Willing, Working and Winning. He related some touching incidents of willing and working little people, and showed what they had won for their own souls by doing so much and so willingly for others. Referring to the certificates of life membership which were lying on the platform, he took advantage of the incident to remind the children of the importance of having their names written in the Lamb's Book of Life. Rev. Mr. RISING then made a brief address congratulating the children and the teachers on the success of their meeting, and then delivered to the Superintendent of each school present a bundle of certificates for distribution to the members. The following Sunday-schools were represented: Church of the Ascension, Church of the Holy Trinity, Church of the Holy Comforter, Anthon Memorial Church, Chapel of Holy Trinity, Church of the Mediator, Church of the Atonement, Chapel of St. George, and the Church of Our Lord. Mr. WILLIAMS presided at the organ, and with the aid of a juvenile choir, led the singing of the various hymns. The exercises were brought to a close by the singing of the doxology, by the audience, and the benediction by Rev. Dr. TYNG.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.—At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a terrific explosion of escaped coal gas took place in the sub-cellar of the large building Nos. 45 and 47 Chambers-street, occupied by D. S. SCHENCK & SON, dealers in glass, resulting in serious damage. It appears that the firm ordered an additional gas-meter which was to be put up in their cellar, and as the plumber was employed on the work he discovered that gas was escaping. He accordingly made an examination, and while testing the pipes with a lighted lamp, the flame came in contact with the escaping gas, resulting in an explosion. So great was the force of the suddenly-ignited gas that it shattered the basement ceiling and tore up all of the store floor that remained uncovered, besides breaking all of the glass in the front and rear windows on the first floor. The office near the front of the store was made a complete wreck, desks and chairs being thrown in every direction and the floor torn up. Notwithstanding the close proximity of the plumber to the exploding gas, he received no other injury beyond a decided scare. There were six or seven persons present in the store at the time, and none of them were hurt, which fact may be considered remarkable when the multitude of flying glass fragments is remembered. An alarm of fire was given, but the firemen could find no flames in the building. The damage to the premises is estimated at $1,000.

THE ELEVATED CITY RAILROAD.—The Company about to erect the experimental half mile of elevated track on Greenwich-street have now a working model of their proposed railway at the rooms of the engineer, Mr. HARVEY, No. 84 Cedar-street. The model, as a model, works to a charm, and seems to give promise of success to the gigantic undertaking which it represents. For the present it is not open to public inspection, the Company claiming that, as it is their purpose to erect the half mile in Greenwich-street within three months, their time is necessarily too closely occupied to give attention to a public exposition of their plan in miniature. It is claimed that there is no difficulty whatever to be apprehended with the property-owners on the route, that is for the half mile proposed; but, on the contrary, that they are equally eager with the company to have the road constructed and make every concession required to facilitate the object in view. It is further stated that holders of property, representing $9,000,000, on Greenwich-street, waited upon the Governor prior to his signing the bill, and gave it all the weight of their influence.

FATAL CITY CAR ACCIDENTS.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER, at the Thirty-fifth-street Police-station, over the body of JOHN CONNELLY, a lad 8 years of age, who died on Friday from injuries received on Thursday by being knocked down and run over by car No. 88 of the Tenth-avenue or Belt line, while he was attempting to cross First-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was a native of England, and resided with his parents at No. 595 First-avenue....On Thursday afternoon JOHN BRADLEY was so seriously injured by being struck by a passing cart, as he stood on the front platform of a Third-avenue car, that death ensued on Friday evening at Bellevue Hospital. An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner GAMBLE, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the jury.

THE BOARD OF AUDIT.—This Board will probably meet at the Comptroller's Office to-morrow, for the purpose of organizing and appointing a day and place for the hearing of such claims as may be presented. The date of the Board's first regular session has to be advertised in the TIMES and other leading papers for thirty days previously. The duty of the Board is to adjust and settle all legal and equitable claims outstanding against the City and County of New-York prior to the 1st of July, 1867, rejecting such claims as are barred by the statute of limitations. The members of the Board are the Comptroller of the City, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, BENJAMIN W. BONNEY, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF and JOHN H. MARTINDALE.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Senator Sprague, of Providence; Gen. Benj. F. Butler, Lowell; Gen. Herron, New-Orleans; Gen. Gordon Granger, Washington, and Col. G. W. McCook, Ohio, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Rosser, Baltimore, and A. B. Davies, of the British army, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. N. B. Judd, Chicago; Hon. F. F. Carrington, Oswego; Hon. F. Gebhart, Dayton; Hon. G. B. Senter, Cleveland, and Edward Banks, Esq., Japan, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Watson, United States Navy, is at the Astor House. Gen. J. Hough, St. Louis; Hon Wm. Stone, Iowa, and Hon. F. Glossop, Springfield, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

FIRE IN WOOSTER-STREET.—At 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered, by Engine Company No. 13, in the attic of the three-story brick dwelling, No. 84 Wooster-street. The flames were promptly extinguished, resulting, however, in serious damage to the roof and the flooding of the upper part of the building with water. The premises are owned and occupied on the first floor and attic by THOMAS ROONEY, carman, who sustains a loss of $800 on the building, and about $200 on furniture. The second floor is occupied by W. H. PHILLIPS, who had his furniture damaged by water to the extent of $200. All these losses are covered by insurance.

LICENSES.—All persons applying at the Mayor's Office for licenses, expressmen and auctioneers excepted, are informed that no licenses are issued there. The total amount received for licenses and fines during 1866 was $72,663 30; the whole number of licenses issued was 19,923. The license bureau is entirely separate from the bureau for issuing permits for street stands, &c., which transacts business as heretofore.

THE CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met at noon yesterday to decide what should be done with the real estate sold at the Corporation sale and not yet settled for. It was stated that nine lots yet remained unclaimed, and it was decided that the matter should remain open until the next meeting of the Commissioners, a week hence, when, if the property is not settled for, it will be ordered to be resold.

YACHTING.—At a meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held last night, Mr. LLOYD PHŒNIX was chosen Rear Commodore. Mr. PHŒNIX is a thorough sailor, and has already honorably associated his name with the history of our navy. He was present at the battle of Port Royal, and served through the war on the blockading squadron. He recently bought the *Widgeon*, a handsome craft of 150 tons, from Mr. FRANCIS OSGOOD, one of the owners of the *Fleetwing*, engaged in the late ocean race.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, met yesterday to canvass the votes for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The returns were found to be more than usually erroneous and imperfect. The Board adjourned to Monday morning after canvassing one or two Wards.

BOGUS EXPRESS MESSENGERS.—The public are advised that swindlers in the guise of express messengers are presenting worthless packages said to contain money, at the up-town residences of our City merchants, and demanding payment on the value marked on the envelope. A great many people throughout the City have been swindled in this way.

WESTCHESTER NEWS.

FIRE IN MAMARONECK.—On last Friday night the barn on the farm of JOHN B. JONES, near the village of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, was entirely consumed by fire. A handsome team of matched ponies, a team of farm-horses, a carriage, two wagons and about $500 worth of farming tools were also destroyed with the barn. The fire is supposed to have been started by some incendiary, for when discovered the flames were rushing from all sides of the building. Mr. JONES estimates his loss about $5,000, and is insured for about one-half that amount.

FIRE IN OSSINING, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The old country residence of Mr. JOHN C. BLAKE, in the town of Ossining, Westchester County, was entirely consumed by fire on Friday night. The fire was first discovered in an outbuilding near the house, about 11 o'clock, from which the flames communicated to the residence, and before the engines arrived the flames had made such progress that all efforts to save the house were in vain; the neighbors, however, succeeded in saving a quantity of the furniture. Mr. BLAKE estimates the loss about $6,000, on which he has an insurance in a Boston Company. It is supposed to have been set on fire.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE INFAMOUS OUTRAGE IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT—HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.—The final hearing in the case of the atrocious outrage on the idiot girl EFFIE GRIFFIN, of No. 208 North Seventh-street, E. D., was concluded before Justice DAILEY yesterday, and ended in the discharge of the prisoners MICHAEL QUIRK and NICHOLAS OWENS. The testimony revealed a most revolting outrage. It seems that the injured girl and her mother, who is also of unsound mind, lived together without any male protector, and a crowd of young ruffians in their neighborhood took advantage of their condition to satiate their beastly desires. To do this and avoid the penalty of rape, the villains concocted the idea of a mock marriage, and persuaded one of their number to officiate as an Episcopal minister. This fellow was introduced as Rev. Mr. Flinkwing, and he read the marriage ritual of the Episcopal Church, and pronounced MICHAEL QUIRK and EFFIE GRIFFIN man and wife. The poor girl was forced to answer to the usual responses, and after the mock ceremony she was forced by QUIRK to submit to his lusts, while his villainous companions witnessed the infamous outrage with jeers and laughter. The mother of the unfortunate girl was also compelled to witness her dishonor, but feared to give notice of the occurrence to the Police under the threats of the ruffians. This took place on St. Patrick's Day, and on Easter Sunday the same party repeated the outrage, QUIRK claiming a husband's rights. His arrest was caused for this last offence, but the Justice discharged him on the ground of the marriage alluded to. His Honor characterized the outrage as unparalleled, but said that he was powerless to punish the parties.

A ROMANTIC AFFAIR—TWO YOUNG GIRLS BECOME DISGUSTED WITH THE WORLD AND ATTEMPT SUICIDE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon two girls, named ADELINE FEENY and MARY MOORE, aged respectively 15 and 16 years, attempted self-destruction by taking Paris green, but were rescued from death by the prompt administration of antidotes. Miss FEENY resides at No. 286 South Third-street, E. D., and Miss MOORE in North Third, between First and Second streets. The girls gave no reason for taking the poison, but repaired immediately to the residence of Mrs. FEENY, in Cook-street, near Bushwick-avenue, and told her what they had done. Capt. MILLEN, of the Forty-sixth Precinct, being informed of the condition of the girls, dispatched two officers to inquire into the matter. The officers finding the girls in a dangerous state obtained antidotes from Dr. WHITMAN and administered them, which gave relief, after which they conveyed the sufferers to the City Hospital. At a late hour last night they were considered out of danger, but were not in a condition to give any reason for their conduct.

CHARGE OF LIBEL.—Yesterday morning City Missionary WILLITTS was taken before Justice BUCKLEY, on a civil process, sued out by Justice JAMES H. CORNWELL, in reference to an article published in a local paper on Thursday evening, giving a description of the manner in which cases are disposed of in his Court, as described in rhyme, and took this means of ascertaining its authorship. Mr. J. WILLITTS denies the writing of the article, and also added that he was not a minister of the Gospel, and did not so sign his name. The complainant believing the statement of Mr. WILLITTS, withdrew his complaint, which ends the matter as far as the missionary is concerned. Justice JAMES H. CORNWELL has instituted a suit against the proprietor of the Brooklyn *Eagle* for libel, and it is probable that the case will be brought before the Court of Sessions at the next term.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ELECTION.—An election for five Assistant Engineers of the Eastern District Fire Department will take place on Monday evening. There are two sets of candidates in the field—one regular and the other stump. The following are the tickets: Regular—John W. Smith, Hose No. 3; John Jeffers, Engine No. 6; George W. Lindsay, Hose No. 2; W. A. Minard, Engine No. 4; Thomas Hayden, Engine No. 5. Stump—Michael Ryan, Hose No. 4; Henry Keigler, Engine No. 7; Rodney Thursby, Hose No. 5; Peter Brennan, Hose No. 8; Olney Van Valkenberg, Hook and Ladder No. 3. The election is exciting quite a stir among the firemen.

THE SURROGATE'S COURT.—The following wills were approved during the past week: Patrick Kelly, James McKenna, John Carroll and Robert R. Story, Jr., all of this city. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following named persons, viz.: Wm. Hughes, Leonard C. McPhail, Augustus Barnum and Richard Carry, all of the city of Brooklyn, Sarah Traphagen, of Jersey City, N. J., and Margaretta Kohl, of the town of New Utrecht.

INJURED BY A LADDER.—At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mrs. MARY MURRAY was passing the corner of Court and Butler streets, a ladder which had been used by some person in painting a building, was blown down by the wind and fell upon her, severely injuring her person. She was taken to her residence, No. 107 Harrison-street, by some friends, and properly cared for.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a carpenter named SAMUEL DAVIS, fell from the scaffolding of a new building in Herkimer-street, near Schenectady-avenue, and was seriously injured. Mr. O. R. SWEENEY was also injured at the same time. The former was taken to his home in Nostrand-avenue, near Myrtle-avenue. The latter was also conducted to his home.

EASTER ELECTIONS.—The following gentlemen were elected Wardens and Vestrymen in St. Mary's Church, Classon avenue, for the ensuing year: Wardens, Wm. H. Parsasse, Richard I. Curtis. Vestrymen, S. L. Husted, Dr. Case, John A. Cross, T. D. Hudson, K. Buxton, Edward Stevenson, S. S. Curtis, W. H. Wells.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH ROBBED AGIAN.—For the eighth time St. Paul's Church, Penn-street and Marcy-avenue, E. D., was robbed on Friday night. The thieves made an entrance to the building by breaking open one of the windows, which they reached by means of a stolen ladder. About $100 worth of Brussels carpeting was stolen.

FOUND DEAD.—The body of an infant, in an advanced state of decomposition, was found by some boys, yesterday afternoon, in a lot on Flushing-avenue, between Ryerson and Houston streets, and taken in charge by the Forty-fourth Precinct Police, and the Coroner notified.

THE KINGS COUNTY BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—The Board met yesterday, and commenced the canvass of the election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The returns were examined, after which the Board adjourned till next Tuesday.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.—The total number of arrests in this city last week was 447, mostly for disorderly conduct and intoxication.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY NEWS IN BRIEF.—The trial of JOSEPH WILLIAMS for the murder of JOHN REDDICK, both colored, which was concluded in the Middlesex County Court on Friday, resulted in the finding of the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree.... Two barns in the vicinity of Belvidere were struck by lightning, on Monday night, and burned down.... On Tuesday afternoon, as a man named McCOY was digging in a lot near the Red Woods, Paterson, he unearthed thirty-one copper plates on various banks. On nearly all of them the amount of the note is left blank, so as to be used for any denomination. The counterfeits are mostly on New-England banks.... On Thursday night the house of ELIAS ROFF, in Mendham Township, Morris County, was burned to the ground, with its contents....The Odd Fellows' celebration in Newark, on Friday night, took place in the Central Presbyterian Church, and was attended by Howard Lodge No. 7, Friendship Lodge No. 11, Protection Lodge No. 28, Columbia Lodge No. 117, Teutonia Lodge No. 118, Germania Lodge No. 121, Mount Ararat Encampment No. 3, and Washington Encampment No. 13....The store of ELIAS OSBORN, in Bellville, was broken open one night last week, and robbed of over $200 worth of goods.

ARRAIGNMENT OF PRISONERS.—In the Essex County Courts yesterday afternoon, a number of prisoners were arraigned, who pleaded as follows: Ellen Shield, larceny, guilty; Mike Flannigan, breaking and entering, not guilty; Owen Devine, breaking, not guilty; John Burns, breaking, not guilty; Jean Cole, entering, guilty; Christian Clouse, breaking and stealing, guilty; Henry Whane, malicious mischief, not guilty; James Donohue, malicious mischief, not guilty; George Holshauzer, breaking and stealing, guilty; Caleb Dingwell and Mary McDonald, breaking and entering, not guilty; Jas. Mooney, sening threatening letters, guilty; Jacob Hoeming, breaking and stealing, guilty; John Jackson, assault and battery, not guilty; William Simms, two indictments for larceny, not guilty; Ignatz Sickengerger, breaking and assault and battery, not guilty; Catharine Tealing, larceny, not guilty; John McClatchey, larceny, not guilty; Solomon Coleman, assault and battery; guilty.

ARREST OF HORSE THIEVES.—Two men named FRANCIS GEORGE and CHARLES SAXTON, arrested in Downington, Penn., charged with stealing a horse, wagon and harness, belonging to CHARLES KOLB, of Newark, on the night of the 7th inst., were brought on to that city on Friday night. FRANCIS GEORGE, who is but 20 years of age, admitted that he stole the horse, and upon arriving in Philadelphia arranged with SAXTON to dispose of the property for a certain portion of the proceeds. The appearance of the horse had been changed by the dyeing process, and the vehicle had been repainted. The prisoners were committed to await trial.

AN AGED WOMAN KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Mrs. MARGARET HALEY, mother-in-law of Policeman BURKE, of Hoboken, was returning home from visiting some friends in Jersey City, and while crossing the Morris and Essex Railroad track, between Prospect and Grove streets, was struck by the cowcatcher of a locomotive attached to the Easton train going out and instantly killed. Persons who witnessed the occurrence alleged that both the flagman and engineer were to blame. Coroner WHITE will hold an inquest on Monday, when the case will be fully investigated.

SNEAK THIEF.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the residence of Dr. TAGGART, corner of Grove and Wayne streets, Jersey City, was entered by a sneak thief, who carried away an overcoat and other property, for which he left in exchange some skeleton keys.

Sight, Hearing, Taste and Smell improved by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.

Smoke the Universal Favorite Cigar. To be had at M. SALOMONS, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Are you bald or gray headed?—Use SINGER'S HAIR RESTORATIVE. Sold by Rushton, No. 10 Astor House; Caswell, Mack & Co., Broadway; J. C. Rushton, No. 1,117 Broadway, and druggists generally. Office No. 643 Broadway, New-York.

At Rational Prices.—The most complete assortment in New-York of Gentlemen's Dress and Business Hats, together with Caps and Hats for Ladies and Children in almost unlimited variety. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

Gentlemen having Country-seats and Gardens will find the Poudrette of the Lodi Manufacturing Company the best manure and the handiest for lawns, grapevines, vegetables and early corn. Send for pamphlet, &c. Office No. 66 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

Scholars and Learners of Languages will do well to attend at Mr. FAVARGER'S illustration MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See advertisement under lectures.

Removal.—Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevators will remove May 1 to No. 907 Broadway; second entrance on 20th-st., if preferred.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BONSALL—ROSENDALE.—At the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-av., on Thursday, April 25, by the Rector, Rev. Henry A. Montgomery, D. D., Mr. FERDINAND BONSALL to LIZZIE, only daughter of the late Capt. Christian Rosendale, all of this City.

DALEY—WOOD.—In St. George's Church, Schenectady, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 24, by Rev. Wm. Payne, D. D., GEORGE H. DALEY, of New-York, to ELIZABETH A., daughter of William Wood, of the former place.

DIED.

BISSELL.—On Thursday evening, April 25, at her residence, No. 416 5th-av., OPHIE LOUISE, wife of George H. Bissell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner of Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday next at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

COOLEY.—At Ravenswood, L. I., on Friday, April 26, of pneumonia, RANDOLPH M. COOLEY, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CARTER.—At Hastings, on the Hudson, on Thursday, April 25, SARAH E., wife of Dr. G. S. Carter, and only daughter of the late Moses Tucker of New-York City.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Hudson River Railroad train leaves 30th-st. at 10 o'clock; returning, leaves at 3:10 and 5:50 P. M.

DENMARK.—Of heart disease, on Saturday morning, April 27, MAGGIE E., eldest daughter of Alexander and Eleanor F. Denmark, aged 13 years, 6 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Acacia Lodge No. 327, F. A. M., are most respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, April 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 19 Spring-st. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

FREEMAN.—At Dover, N. J., on Saturday, April 27, CYRUS J. FREEMAN, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of morning train from New-York.

GUMBS.—At Jersey City, on Friday, April 26, WALTER, youngest son of Edward and Phebe Ann Gumbs, in the 13th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 39 Montgomery-st., this day at 2 P. M., without further invitation.

MARTIN.—On Friday, April 26, SARAH H. MARTIN, widow of the late Stephen Martin.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, No. 68 Charlton-st., on Sunday at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

☞ Poughkeepsie and Syracuse papers please copy.

PARKER.—On Friday, April 26, JOHN C. PARKER, in the 58th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place from St. James' Church, 69th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Monday, the 29th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives of the family will meet at his residence in 83d-st., at 1 P. M.

STAMPER.—Suddenly, at Bay Ridge, on Friday, April 26, DUDLEY CLAIBORNE STAMPER, youngest son of R. W. Stamper.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Hamilton Ferry at 2½ o'clock.

STEVENSON.—On Friday, April 26, GEORGE E. STEVENSON, youngest son of the late Walter Stevenson, in the 22d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of St. John the Baptist, corner of Lexington-av. and 35th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, the 28th inst. The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend without further notice.

THWAITES.—At Westchester, on Thursday, April 25, JAMES THWAITES, aged 55 years and 9 days.

Funeral on Sunday at 2 P. M. at St. Peter's Church, Westchester. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 130.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 25, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Pier No. 31, foot of Duane-street, aged about thirty years, stout built, black hair, good teeth, full face, and is apparently a Chinaman, dressed as follows: Black cloth vest, black pants, calf shoes, Kentucky jean shirt and blue flannel undershirt. Found on the person the following articles: One brass key and pocket-book, with some mutilated currency, one dollar greenback, and eighteen cents in pennies. The body had evidently been in the water for some time, and has been sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

OFFICIAL—[No. 131.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, April 26, 1867.

Part of the body of an unknown woman was found in the water at the dumping ground, Washington Market, wrapped in newspaper. Sent to the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.

In justice to the members of the Police and Fire Departments, to whose admirable promptness and discipline on the morning of Friday, the 26th inst., was providentially due the safety of their premises and property from conflagration, the subscribers take the earliest occasion to publish the fullest recognition in their power. To Sergts. Glenny and Robbins, of Capt. Garland's 14th Precinct Police, who so disposed the men of the 3d Section that not even the slightest article was injured or abstracted,—to Officer Webb, of the 14th Precinct, Officers Gaynor and Bolger, and Sergt. Ferris, of the 8th, and to the men of the 14th, 8th and 15th Precincts generally, they would express their thanks. Of the services rendered by the Fire Department they cannot speak too highly. The energy and judgment displayed by Chief-Engineer Kingsland, Engineers Mackey, Sullivan, Orr and Bates, and the promptness of Steamer Companies 20 and 13, under Foremen Bonner and Erlacher, which were on the spot and had hose throughout the building almost before the alarm was sounded, need no embellishment. Recognition is likewise due to Hook and Ladder Companies Nos. 3, 5 and 9, and to Insurance Patrol No. 2. The subscribers would also state that the use of Levy's Fire Annihilator on this occasion, though it may not have been indispensable to the safety of the building, favorably demonstrated the value of the invention. TIFFANY & CO.

Nos. 550 and 552 BROADWAY, April 27, 1867.

ARMORY, No. 239 4TH-AV., LIGHT GUARD, COMPANY A, 71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 2.—THE MEMBERS of this Company will assemble at the Armory on SUNDAY, April 28 inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., in citizens' dress, crape upon left arm, white gloves, to attend the funeral of passed Lieut. RANDOLPH M. COOLEY.

The Veteran Light Guard Association are invited to join the Company on this occasion. By order.

WM. G. TOMPKINS, Captain.

C. H. BYRNE, Orderly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SOUTHERN Famine Relief Commission; previously acknowledged: $166,812 11
Receipts to date: 16,623 64
Total: $183,435 75
For particulars see *Journal of Commerce* of this date.
JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

MARK TWAIN'S LECTURE.—CALIFORNIANS and all others interested in the success of the lecture which MARK TWAIN has been invited to deliver at Cooper Institute, MONDAY, May 6, are requested to meet at the Metropolitan Hotel on MONDAY EVENING, April 29, to adopt measures for a united effort in the premises. Per order of THE COMMITTEE.

SCHOLARS AND LEARNERS OF LANGUAGES will do well to attend at Mr. FAVARGER'S illustration MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See advertisement under lectures.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPIRITUALISTS' FAREWELL TO EBBITT HALL.—Mrs. M. S. TOWNSEND gives the closing discourses in this hall before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists this SUNDAY, at 11 and 7½ o'clock. The Children's Lyceum meets at 9½ A. M. All invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following Wards every SABBATH, as follows, viz.:

First Ward—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
Fifth Ward—No. 74 West Broadway, 6 P. M.
Sixth Ward—No. 122 Leonard-st., 3 P. M.
Tenth Ward—No. 139 Canal-st., 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 21 Avenue D, 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Eleventh Ward—No. 44 Avenue C (German), 7½ P. M.
Thirteenth Ward—No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
Fourteenth Ward—No. 191 Elm-st., 2 P. M.
Fifteenth Ward—No. 60 Bleecker-st., 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
Sixteenth Ward—No. 273 West 25th-st., 7½ P. M.
Eighteenth Ward—East 22d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.
Nineteenth Ward—Lexington-av., corner of East 46th-st., 3½ P. M.
Twentieth Ward—No. 449 11th-av., 3½ P. M.
GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

FRIENDS' MEETING.—CAROLINE E. TALBOT, a Minister of the Society of Friends from Ohio, will attend Friends' meeting at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, SUNDAY MORNING, the 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock. The public are invited.

FRIENDS' MEETING.—DAVID H. BENNETT and ADAM SPENCER, Ministers of the Society of Friends, have appointed a meeting for public worship at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, SUNDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited.

HOBOKEN.—THE REV. HENRY ALLEN, PASTOR of the First U. P. Church, cor. of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken, having proved by documentary evidence, last SABBATH, that the Doctrine of the United Presbyterian Church on "Communion," is substantially the same as that held by the Associate Reformed Church, previous to the Union, proposes to show TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, that this Doctrine is scriptural. Hours of meeting, 10½ and 4. Strangers are cordially invited.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—RIGHT REV. GEORGE M. RANDALL, D. D., Missionary Bishop of Colorado, will preach the next sermon in the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th-st., near 5th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mission of Christian Books in the Work of Christian Missions.* A collection will be taken in aid of the funds for the gratuitous supply of books to our Missionary Dioceses. C. N. CHANDLER, Secretary.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOWARD Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, at Steinway Hall, WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 1. Addresses by eminent speakers. Grand Hallelujah Chorus and other choruses, anthems, glees, &c., by the children under the direction of T. E. PERKINS. The Orchestra will consist of the great organ in Steinway Hall, Steinway grand concert piano, and Grafulla's Band. Tickets for reserved seats can be procured at Steinway Hall, or at the Mission.

HOWARD MISSION.—THE LAST SABBATH at the old building, No. 37 New Bowery. Exercises from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the Mission are invited to attend the closing exercises at the old building, where more than 7,000 children of want and sorrow have been gathered, and rejoice with those who labor there, that a new home will soon be opened with ample room for a more extended work.

CHILDREN'S MISSIONARY MEETING.—Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D., of New-York, and Rev. R. NEWTON, D. D., of Philadelphia, will address a meeting of the Children's American Church Missionary Society, at Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY, 27th inst., at 2 P. M. Admission free. The public are invited to attend. The body of the hall will be reserved for Sunday-schools connected with the Society.

NO. 814 BROADWAY.—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. A conference at 3 P. M. Subject—*Shall Peaceable and Free Religious Meetings be allowed to be broken up on Sundays by Rowdies, and their Lecturers and Members be left to Languish in Prison, in a Free Country?* At 8 P. M. Mr. G. O. STEWART, of Newark, N. J., will give the second of his course of lectures on *Biblical Astronomy.*

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WILLIAM H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY NEXT, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and baptize in the evening. Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Preaching at 51st-st. and Broadway at 3 P. M., and prayer meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS. At corner of 34th-st. and 3d-av. on THURSDAY EVENINGS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 28th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also, corner of Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

SPIRITUALISTS' MEETING.—DODWORTH HALL.—The eloquent and instructive Dr. STOVER will speak at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Relation of the Material and Spiritual Man, and the Effect of Death.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What Evidences Prove and Can to a Personal God Who Created and Governs all Things by Intellect and Will?* Public invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV. AND 22D-ST.—The Pastor, Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, D. D., delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Methodist Church, (who sails for Ireland on 1st prox.,) in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-YORK SABBATH COMMITTEE will hold their anniversary in the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 29th-st., on SUNDAY, the 28th of April, 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. Drs. FAIRBAIRN and WELLS, of Scotland, (if they arrive in time, as is expected,) Rev. H. D. GANSE and THOS. S. HASTINGS, will address the meeting.

AN ANGLO-GERMAN SABBATH MEETING in behalf of the Excise Law, will be held in the Plymouth Church, Orange-st., near Hicks, Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, the 28th of April, at 3 P. M., at which English and German addresses will be delivered by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Dr. SCHAFF, R. W. RAYMOND and E. DE SCHWEINITZ.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the great improvement of these children.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Life of Faith*, and at 7½ o'clock P. M., subject—*The Perils of Unbelief.* Evening service followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, EAST 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats are all free. Expenses of the church have to be met by voluntary contributions. Rev. URIAH SCOTT will preach on SUNDAY.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. JOSEPH H. PRICE, D. D., Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in the Church on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The Rector will preach at each service. A portion of the Easter Sunday music will be repeated.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (CONGREGAtional,) West 41st-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath-school anniversary in the EVENING at 7½, instead of the usual service.

ANNIVERSARY.—THE FIRST ANNIVERsary of the New-England Church Sunday-school will be held in the New-England Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the newly-installed Pastor, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT and others.

MR. R. G. PARDEE AND OTHERS will address the Sabbath-school Concert and Missionary meeting of the Lexington-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of 46th-st., next SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

WOMAN.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES WILL deliver the third lecture of a course upon Woman, in the New Jerusalem House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Special subject: *Woman's Place and Use in Literature and Art.*

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, on the immediate coming of the Lord, and the present condition of the Church and nations. Seats free. No collections.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Rev. THOMAS H. BURCH, of Danbury Conn., will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

THE LAST AND MOST MIGHTY STRUGGLE OF THE NATIONS.—The Prophet SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Conflict—Are we Interested?*

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. G. L. DEMAREST will preach in National Hall, corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Service commences at 3 o'clock, Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McALLISTER, and at 7½ P. M., by the newly-appointed P. Elder, Rev. H. F. PEASE. Seats all free.

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Rev. Dr. McLEOD'S,) 12th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD, of Pennsylvania, will preach on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Mr. J. R. MARTIN, of Illinois, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SERMONS ON THE COMMANDMENTS.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will preach the next of this course of sermons, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Bedford-st. Baptist Church, corner of Downing. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. JAMES PORTER, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school and class meeting at 9 A. M. Prayer meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., Pastor. Preaching in the above church on SABBATH, April 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. until further notice. Strangers are invited.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Subject for SUNDAY MORNING, *The Church of the People.* For the EVENING, *Man with the Kaleidoscope seeing the Present.*

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M., and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M., and Rev. SAMUEL COX, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

SPIRITUALIST CIRCLE AT LAMERTINE Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8 P. M.

LECTURE FOR JEWS BY REV. DR. GALLAUDET, on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., in the Hall corner of Grand and Allen sts. All are invited. Episcopal service at 10½ A. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES B. DUNN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.

AT THE 18TH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 8th-av., Rev. L. H. KING, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

HOUSTON-ST. CHURCH, CORNER OF Thompson-st.—Rev. WILLIAM MacLAREN will preach in this Church on SABBATH, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF the Hedding Methodist Episcopal Church, 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in Spring-street Presbyterian Church near Varick-st. on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young People's Prayer Meeting at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS—REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Lecture-room of the Church. Entrance on 15th-st.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST. Preaching by the pastor morning and evening. Strangers cordially invited.

YORKVILLE EPISCOPAL CHURCH 84th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. WM. OSMOND will preach morning and evening.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Considerable activity is observable in National Guard circles, the natural result of the opening Spring season for drills, inspections and reviews. We present such news as will prove interesting to the general reader.

NEW COMMISSIONS ISSUED.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, State of New-York, during the two weeks ending April 20, 1867:

Third Cavalry Brigade—John R. Coats, Adjutant Washington Grays, April 13, 1867; first appointment. William P. Banta, Quartermaster Washington Grays, April 13, 1867; first appointment.

Ninth Regiment Infantry—Eugene Durnin, Captain, March 25, 1867, *vice* John Dalrymple, resigned; Anthony Blaney, Second Lieutenant, March 25, 1867, *vice* E. Durnin, promoted; William E. Van Wyck, Captain, March 26, 1867, *vice* C. S. Strong, promoted; John T. Pryor, Captain, March 28, 1867, *vice* William Diggs, promoted; John A. Norman, First Lieutenant, March 28, 1867, *vice* J. T. Pryor, promoted; Joseph F. Swords, Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1867, *vice* J. A. Norman, promoted.

Nineteenth Regiment Infantry—Timothy Donohue, Captain, Jan. 18, 1867, *vice* John H. Tookey, resigned.

Twenty-first Regiment Infantry—Louis Muckenhoup, First Lieutenant, March 18, 1867, *vice* John Michaels, time expired; Christian Marx, Second Lieutenant, March 18, 1867, *vice* Frank Rook, time expired.

Fifty-sixth Regiment Infantry—Frederick W. Jones, Captain, April 11, 1867; *vice* Spencer O. Hatfield removed from district; Luther Ammerman, Second Lieutenant, April 11, 1867; *vice* Peter A. Waddy, resigned.

Sixteenth Brigade—Charles H. Van Brakel, Inspector, April 9, 1867. Original appointment.

Second Regiment Infantry—Cornelius Desmond, Captain, March 12, 1867, *vice* R. H. Ochiltree, resigned.

Third Regiment Infantry—Joseph Martin, Second Lieutenant, March 21, 1867, *vice* George W. Hamilton, promoted.

Ninth Regiment Infantry—Robert B. Young, Captain, March 20, 1867, *vice* James O. Johnson, resigned; John Raper, First Lieutenant, March 20, 1867, *vice* Robt. B. Young, promoted; Milton Benjamin, Second Lieutenant, March 20, 1867, *vice* John Raper, promoted.

Twenty-first Regiment Infantry—James Smith, Jr., Adjutant, March 16, 1867, *vice* Robert S. Carpenter, resigned.

Twenty-sixth Regiment Infantry—Amos S. Brown, Captain, March 16, 1867, *vice* R. H. Ross, resigned; George S. Conkling, First Lieutenant, March 16, 1867, *vice* Brown, promoted; Thadeus G. Burr, Second Lieutenant, March 16, 1867, *vice* G. S. Conkling, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the two weeks ending April 29, 1867:

April 10—Eleventh Regiment of Infantry, Major Kasimer Krenkel.

April 11—Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry, Adjutant Robert L. Carpenter.

First Lieut. Eugene B. Smith, Seventh Regiment, April 17, 1867, removed from district.

Capt. A. H. Erwin, One Hundred and Sixth Regiment, April 19, 1867, removed from State.

THE FIRST DIVISION.

Reviews of the several brigades comprising the First Division will be held during May by Major-Gen. Shaler, who has also issued the following circular: Chapter 593 of the Laws of 1866 declares the public park known as Tompkins-square, "a public parade-ground for the use of the National Guard of the First Division, State of New-York, at such times as commandants of regiments in said division shall designate by orders." In order that each regimental commander may know in advance what days the grounds will be unoccupied, a reference table will hereafter be kept at Division Headquarters, upon which any regimental commander may enter his name opposite the date when he desires to use the parade-ground, and thereby secure its uninterrupted use.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

In compliance with brigade orders, this regiment will parade in full uniform (white gloves) on Monday, May 6, to take part in a drill and review of the First Brigade at Tompkins-square. Line will be formed on the north side of Washington-square, right on Fifth-avenue, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Field and staff will report (mounted) to the Colonel. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music to the Adjutant, fifteen minutes before the time of formation.

Morning reports, together with returns of delinquents and squad warrants, must be sent in to the Adjutant within twenty-four hours after this parade.

With regard to the battalion drill, ordered for Friday evening, May 10, commandants will assemble their companies at the regimental armory in season to insure a punctual attendance at the State Arsenal.

FIRST BRIGADE CAVALRY.

The First Regiment Cavalry will assemble within Tompkins Park, on Monday, the 13th day of May, proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., for practice of regimental evolutions.

The Third Regiment Cavalry will assemble within Tompkins Park, on Tuesday, the 14th day of May, proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., for practice of regimental evolutions.

The Squadron of Washington Grays will assemble within Tompkins Park, on Wednesday, the 15th day of May, proximo, at 2 o'clock P. M., for practice of regimental evolutions.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment will assemble in full fatigue, for battalion drill, on Tuesday, May 7. Roll-call of companies at 3:30 o'clock P. M. Adjt. Henry S. Steele has been elected and commissioned Second Lieutenant, *vice* Vandervoort, resigned. The resignation of Eugene B. Smith has been accepted, and he is honorably discharged. Charles J. Theriott has been appointed a Sergeant and detailed as Left General Guide, *vice* McKesson, honorably discharged. The following-named members have been expelled by their respective companies: Company A—Robert W. Steele; Company B—Edward S. Beers, Samuel Brown, Thomas J. Blanck, Jr., L. Howard Russell; Company K—W. E. Conover, S. H. Howes, Charles Livingston, C. A. Mortimer, George F. Underhill, W. M. Martin, T. C. Campbell, W. G. Grant, Jr., W. H. M. Sistern.

THE THIRD BRIGADE.

The commissioned officers of this brigade will assemble (in undress uniform) with side arms, on Mondays, 6th and 13th of May, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, at 8 o'clock P. M., for practice in the evolutions of the brigade. Commandants of each regiment will order their color bearer with national color, the Right and Left General Guides with their guidons, and two non-commissioned officers to act as markers, on the evenings of 6th and 13th of May. The Brigade Staff will report to the Brigade Commandant, at 7¾ o'clock, on each of the above evenings.

THE FOURTH BRIGADE.

The findings of the Court-martial, convened by special orders No. 3, Feb. 11, for the trial of Capt. James A. Taber, Fourth Infantry, and of which Lieut.-Col. Gould H. Thorp is President, are approved. The sentence of the Court-martial is modified in this, that Capt. James A. Taber be discharged from the service. The sentence pronounced by the Court-martial that Capt. Taber be "cashiered and disqualified from holding any office in the militia of the State of New-York," is unduly severe in view of the findings. Such sentence is the most severe one allowed by the State laws, and involves a disgrace which the findings of the Court do not justify. Of those charges touching the personal integrity of the accused, the Court in its findings pronounced him "not guilty," and the specifications and charge of which he was found guilty in no way reflected upon his character, other than in the performance of his duties as Captain of his company.

By special orders No. 96, from General Headquarters, Albany, under date of April 16, 1867, Charles H. Tomes, Major and A. D. C., has been assigned to active duty upon the staff of Gen. Aspinwall, commanding Fourth Brigade.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Col. William S. Carr announces in a recent order that he relinquishes the command of this regiment until the expiration of his term of furlough. Lieut.-Col. George D. Scott will assume command. In parting from the officers and members of this regiment, the Commandant would leave a duty unperformed if he did not acknowledge the thorough, energetic and practical support he has received from all since he has had the honor of commanding the Eighth Regiment. The following elections and appointments are announced. Thomas F. Gilroy, First Lieutenant, *vice* Fox, promoted; rank March 8, 1867. W. H. Hatsfield, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Gilroy, promoted; rank March 8, 1867. Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, Chaplain, *vice* Rutter, resigned. Benedict Nenninger, Ordnance Sergeant, *vice* Vandyke, reduced. Col. Carr left for Europe yesterday for a six months' tour, and he was accompanied to the steamer by a large number of the officers and his personal friends. He leaves the regiment in good hands, as Lieut.-Col. Scott is an experienced and able officer. The fifth social hop of the season came off on Wednesday evening last, and was well attended.

PARADE OF THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

On Monday last, the 22d inst., the Fifth Regiment paraded in honor of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The line was formed at 10 o'clock, and the command proceeded down the Bowery to the City Hall. There were about 400 muskets in line, and the aggregate strength of the command did not fall far behind 500, and the appearance of the battalion was fair. After forming into line on the right by file into line the battalion was marched in retreat and the line dressed for review, after which Mayor Hoffman reviewed the regiment, being escorted in his rounds by Col. Meyer and the regimental staff. While this ceremony was in progress the appearance of the battalion was greatly marred by several corporals and privates shifting their pieces and feet as though uneasy. We noticed also a large number of the front rank gaping after the Major and intent upon watching the energetic actions of the Drum-Major, who was evidently in his glory. By-the-way we would like to inquire why Mr. Berchert wears the chevrons of a Sergeant-Major and the epaulettes of a Second Lieutenant. In so good a leader of field music this appears slightly ridiculous. We have often pronounced the Fifth Regiment Drum Corps to be the best organization of the kind in the First Division, and it is a pity their leader should overlay his person with unauthorized decorations. In the marching salute the alignments were well preserved. The regiment was then marched up Broadway to Tompkins-square, where it was again reviewed by its former Colonel, Brig.-Gen. Burger, now commanding the Second Brigade. Before the command reached its armory in Hester-street, the sudden rain-storm caused considerable inconvenience. The celebration was appropriately closed by the officers dining together at the Steuben House, both of the reviewing gentlemen being present.

BATTALION DRILL OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

On Friday evening the left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment, consisting of Companies A, B, C and I, assembled at their armory for battalion drill. The battalion was formed in four companies of eighteen files front each, and appeared to good advantage. Col. Geo. B. Post was in command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Remmey. The command was severely exercised in the school of the battalion, and the loading and firing, by Col. Post, and the several movements were successfully executed. At 9:15 o'clock the battalion was addressed by Col. Post, who stated that the drill season had now closed, and alluded to the visible progress made by the regiment during its continuance. Lieut.-Col. Remmey then assumed command, and rather inconsiderately continued the drill until near 11 o'clock, these subsequent manœuvres being very carelessly performed. While going through the loading and firing a second time, considerable confusion was occasioned by the random snapping of caps, and we were sorry to see so many members of the right wing, who were present as witnesses, applaud the action of a private in I Company in snapping his cap out of place, as it tended to produce ill feeling and disrespect to their Lieutenant-Colonel. At 11 o'clock the drill closed and the command was dismissed. We have often spoken of the evils of long drills, and this is only one of the many instances we could cite in support of our former strictures.

DRILL OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

The last room-drill of the season of this regiment took place on Thursday evening at the arsenal, Portland-avenue, under the direction of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Jourdan. It lasted from 8 to 10 o'clock, and was witnessed by several hundred spectators, who crowded the drill-room of the regiment to an extent which at times seriously incommoded the movements of the command. A large number of the visitors were ladies, who participated in the dance which followed the drill, which was kept up with spirit until midnight.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT CONCERT.

On Tuesday evening Graffula's Band gave their last promenade concert for this season, the occasion being a "benefit" to the band. The rooms were crowded to excess by a brilliant and fashionable gathering of the friends of the regiment, among whom were a large number of officers from other organizations. The new instruments made a favorable impression, though very few seemed to care much about them, the majority enjoying the pleasure of the promenade.

ZOU-ZOU SURPRISE.

The Murdoch Dramatic Club gave a masquerade and fancy dress surprise to Company B, of Duryea's Zouaves, (Fourth Regiment,) at their headquarters, No. 596 Broadway, on Thursday evening last.

The hall was very tastefully decorated with flags and banners, paper lanterns, &c., and at about 10 o'clock a party of ladies and gentlemen crowded into the room and ordered the immediate surrender of "the boys in red," which was gracefully acceeded to. As soon as the masks and dresses could be gotten on the music and dancing began, and were continued until supper-time, at one o'clock A. M., after which the party again began the dancing and kept it up until broad daylight. Among the most prominent costumes were the following: Miss C—r as the "Fair One with golden locks;" Mrs. J—n as a flower girl; Mrs. M—y as Touchstone; Mrs. W—b in a hunting dress; Mrs. D—e as Lady Percy; Mrs. L—w as Red Riding Hood; Miss G—n as Helen McGregor. The absence of all the field officers, with the single exception of the Adjutant, was noticeable, but the company showed that they were not only *au fait* with the manual of arms, but were also thoroughly conversant with the etiquette of the drawing-room, and were unremitting in their hospitality and attention to the guests during the entire evening.

REGIMENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The Fourth Regiment are about forming a Life Insurance Company for the benefit of the widows and orphans of deceased members, and as the matter is not generally understood, we give an extract from a circular recently issued by Col. Hull, who states that under the plan proposed the expense to the members will probably be so slight as to be unnoticed. In case no deaths occur during the first year, a contribution of $1 25 is all that is asked. Should a death occur, the contribution would be $2 25, it being the intent of the organization to keep constantly on hand a sum equal in amount to an assessment of $1 upon each member. It will thus be seen that the amount to be paid depends upon the number of members, and the operation of the Society will be as follows: If there be, say 400 members, upon the death of any one, the person designated by him will receive $400, an assessment of $1 is then made, which remains in the treasury to meet another demand of like nature. No other calls or demands are made until another death occurs, when there is another payment of $1 called for. There remains no large fund in the hands of the officers to be used by them for their own profit or advantage should they be so disposed.

SWORD EXERCISE.

Capt. Mathew J. O'Rourke, well known during the late war as an experienced and successful instructor of the sword exercise as modified and improved by him, is now engaged in teaching a class of National Guard field officers. In addition to this it is now proposed to form a class of line officers, and to this end Capt. O'Rourke has engaged the Germania Assembly Rooms for the months of May and June, and a meeting of the officers in the First Division will be held there on Tuesday evening next, for the purpose of perfecting the details of the proposed movement. It is to be sincerely hoped that our National Guard officers will not allow so favorable an opportunity to pass by unheeded, as the knowledge of the manual of the sword is both a necessary and graceful acquisition to any officer holding active command. Scarcely one officer in fifty understands the proper use of the sword, and the weapon becomes an absurdity in their hands. Capt. O'Rourke now offers an excellent opportunity to all those desirous of improving themselves, and we hope to see the meeting on Tuesday largely attended.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Col. W. R. Pease, U. S. A., Chief Mustering and Disbursing officer for this State, stationed at Albany, N. Y., and original Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New-York Volunteers, has been appointed and confirmed Brevet Brigadier-General by the United States Senate. Gen. Pease is a native of Utica, and a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point.

On Tuesday evening the members of Company D, (Union Guards,) Fifty-fourth (Rochester) Regiment, visited the residence of Capt. J. G. Bætzel, on North Clinton-street, and presented him with an elegant sword. At the request of the Company Col. Clark, commanding the regiment, made the presentation address. The sword is of the regular pattern, richly mounted, and on the scabbard is an appropriate inscription.

A drill of the officers in the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades took place on the 20th inst. From the remarks made by a cotemporary we learn that the drill was not conducive to good discipline or improvement. The Retiring Board has still a great deal of work to perform, and it is to be hoped that several changes will be soon made in the Second Division.

The Thirteenth Regiment (Brooklyn) made a parade on Thursday, which was in the main successful. Nearly 400 men paraded. After the parade a battalion drill was held at the Capitoline Grounds.

The Twenty-second Regiment intend giving one more promenade concert on May 22. A programme of dances will be substituted for the guard mount, and several pyramids of flowers will be provided for the guests. The officers intend making the occasion a brilliant festival, and as the net proceeds are intended as a benefit for the armorer, Mr. George Arnold, that gentleman cannot fail of deriving a considerable sum.

A drill of the First Brigade—consisting of the Second, Twelfth and Seventy-first Regiments—will take place on the 6th of May, at Tompkins-square.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Shipman.

FORGING PAPERS TO DEFRAUD THE UNITED STATES.

The United States vs. *Lucien Brown, William Reid, Henry Steele, Jr., and Thomas M. K. Mills.*—The defendants in this case were indicted for making and forging certain papers for the purpose of defrauding the United States. Brown, as it appeared, was an agent for collecting pensions under the name of L. Brown & Co., and the other defendants were employed in his office, Steele being a Notary Public. A woman named Bridget McArdle was entitled to a pension for her son, who was killed, and she employed Brown to collect it. The pension money was paid by Mr. Fobes, Pension Agent, by a check to the order of Bridget McArdle, on the 2d of January, 1866, and the money was drawn on that check, it being indorsed Bridget McArdle, her mark, Reid and Steele writing their names on it as witnesses to the mark, and also indorsed L. Brown & Co. The papers on which the check was given were a power of attorney in favor of Reed, purporting to be signed by Mrs. McArdle by her mark, Steele and Mills being witnesses, an oath of allegiance, signed in the same way, and purporting to have been sworn to before Steele on Jan. 2, and a certificate signed by Steele, dated Jan. 2, that he had visited Mrs. McArdle and found her unable to leave her room, in consequence of old age and general infirmity.

Mrs. McArdle testified that she did not sign the papers, and was not ill or unable to leave her room on Jan. 2, but was washing on that day; that Steele came there on that day and asked her if she could write, and she said no, whereupon he asked for a pen and said he would write for her; she borrowed a pen for him, but the pen dropped in the ink bottle, and Steele said he would go across the way and do what he had to do; and when he came back he lifted the paper and said: "There is your name," and she never touched pen or paper, and never swore to anything at all, and he only showed her her name once; he told her she had about $400 to come to her.

Two days after she went to Brown's office to get her money, but was told it had not been received and to come again next day. On the same day Mr. Fobes, the pension agent, sent to her to know if she had received all her money, and learned that she had received nothing. On the next day (Saturday) she went again to Brown's office and saw him there, but he was just going out, and told her to come Monday, and one of the clerks told her her money had not been received, but Brown was going to advance her some. Her answer was that she did not want an advance, but her money. She then went to Mr. Fobes and told him about it, and he advised her, if they paid her her money that day, to take it, but not otherwise. On Monday Reed came and offered to give it to her. She refused to receive it then, but said if she concluded to take it she would come down; but she did not go, and Mr. Fobes afterward paid her her money on another set of papers.

It appeared that Reed had run away and the case went to trial against the other defendants alone.

There were separate counts in the indictment, one counting on the oath of allegiance and the other on the certificate of Steel that Mrs. McArdle was sick.

Judge Shipman charged the jury that they must acquit Mills, and directed them to find separate verdicts upon each count separately as to each of the defendants, Brown and Steele.

He further charged them, that as to the oath of allegiance, if Steele did act in good faith, and did obtain the assent of Mrs. McArdle to her signature to the oath, supposing it to be a compliance with the law and the regulations of the Pension Office, which would so far as the oath was concerned, authorize a valid payment by the United States, then there was no forgery committed as to that paper, at least none with intent to defraud the United States. If on the other hand, Steele deceived her, and put her name to the oath without her assent for the purpose of obtaining a paper valid on its face, but void as against her, for the purpose of obtaining this money of the United States without her compliance with the law and the regulations of the pension office, then the paper is a forgery. And in determining this question the jury should take into consideration Mrs. McArdle's testimony, that no oath whatever was administered to her.

If the jury find that the paper is a forgery, they will consider whether it was done with intent to defraud the United States. If the paper was forged, it must have been with intent to defraud the United States, if any one; and if the jury are satisfied that it was presented to the pension agent to obtain the money, the conclusion as to the intent can easily be drawn.

As to the count on the certificate, there is no doubt, if the evidence is to be believed, that the certificate states a deliberate falsehood. The defence claim that, though false, it is not forged, and, therefore, not falsely made and forged within the meaning of the statute. For the purposes of the trial I charge you that, if it was wholly false, and known to be so, by Steele, it was falsely made and forged within the meaning of the act. If it was thus made and used for the purpose of obtaining money from the United States without the knowledge and assent of Mrs. McArdle, the jury can easily determine whether the intent was to defraud the United States or not.

The Judge further charged that in determining upon the guilt or innocence of the parties, they should consider their subsequent conduct and all that passed between them and Mrs. McArdle; that if either of them forged, or procured to be forged, either the oath or the certificate, with intent to defraud the United States, he is guilty; if Steele did it he is guilty, and if Brown employed him to do it, or assisted him in doing it with that intent, he is guilty.

The jury brought in a verdict as to Brown, of not guilty on both counts, and as to Steele, of not guilty as to the oath of allegiance, but guilty as to the count on the certificate.

Steele's counsel requested to be heard on a motion in arrest of judgment, and the Judge said he would hear them at some later day.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 27.

By Judge Barnard.

Owen Lenaghan *vs.* Ellen Lenaghan; no proof of marriage; affidavit is no evidence; evidence of the adultery is insufficient. Ira Yeamans, Jr., *vs.* The Citizens' Insurance Company; motion granted. Eli A. Godfrey *vs.* H. E. Hawkins; motion denied. Henry G. Davis *vs.* James Rogers; motion denied. Josephine A. Van Buskirk *vs.* Livingston F. Van Buskirk; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Edward E. Mitchell et al. *vs.* Alexander T. Stewart et al.; motion for a reference denied, and motion for injunction granted; costs to abide the event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 27.

Before Judge Barbour.

Michael Mayer *vs.* Florentine Prats; motion granted. Albert D. Bishop *vs.* James L. Jackson; motion granted. George A. Wicks *vs.* James Friel; motion granted. Samuel Lyons *vs.* the Third-avenue Railroad Company; motion staying proceedings granted. Joseph Law *vs.* John D. O'Reilly; motion granted with $10 costs. John Peterkin *vs.* John Leach and Ann Leach his wife; motion granted.

By Judge Garvin.

Michael Maher *vs.* Mrs. Pratts; motion denied without costs. Elizabeth Manning *vs.* George Glass; motion granted with $10 costs to abide the event. Annie Lawler, by her guardian, &c., *vs.* J. H. Bearns; motion denied with $7 costs to abide the event; defendant allowed ten days from and after entry of this order to answer, with leave of plaintiff to amend summons and complaint. Edward L. Barnes *vs.* Luke S. Watkins; motion granted; order of arrest vacated, with $10 costs to abide the event. Theodore Wilkins *vs.* John Reinhardt et al.; motion denied without costs. The *Journal of Commerce vs.* The Mayor, Aldermen, &c., of New-York; motion granted on payment of $10 costs by defendants. Sarah M. Abbott *vs.* Wm. C. Freeman; motion granted; *supersedeas* to issue. Mary A. Abbott *vs.* Wm. C. Freeman; motion granted; *supersedeas* to issue. Phebe J. Abbott *vs.* The same; same decision. James Gandolfo *vs.* Oswald Cammon et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide the event.

By Judge Barbour.

Michael Hudson *vs.* Thomas Joyce; motion granted. George Sutton *vs.* Eno B. Forman; motion granted; Chas Hawkins *vs.* the Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company; motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

WILLS ADMITTED.

The wills of the following deceased persons have been admitted to probate during the past week: David H. Davis, Samuel K. Worms, Sophie J. Kuhn, James Gillen, Ferdinand Munster, John Heath, Job L. Black, James W. Underhill, Elizabeth M. Crowthers, George D. Webber, Daniel Devlin, Daniel Allee, Timothy Collins, Archibald C. Brady.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

The following letters of administration have been granted: John H. McCready, John G. Probst, Herman Beck, James Besser, Francis J. Hewson, Elizabeth E. Kimball, Bernard Douds, Margaretha Fischer, Patrick McCaffry, Samuel Ward, Jr., Wilhelmina Bennken, Hannah C. Boardman, Frederick Munch, Louisa Mandell, Charles Rath, Sarah E. Cutler, Patrick Fannon, Meta Hillermann, Jane McIntyre, Eliza Randolph, Lina Sturz, Joseph C. Shorter, John Brittan, Gilbert De Hart, John Ritter, Ludwig Reich, Gertrude Schwiebert, Margaret Gilroy, William R. Stafford, John F. Zweig, Amor J. Williamson, Christian Speudich.

The following decisions have been rendered: Will of Joseph J. Renshaw admitted to probate; decree accordingly. Estate of Valentine Mott; decree of distribution entered. Estate of Wm. A. Taylor; objections filed to account sustained. Estate of Thomas R. Clark; motion to vacate letters of administration denied. Estate of Caroline S. Nixon; motion to amend letters granted.

The following benevolent bequests are made by the will of Daniel Devlin: To the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent De Paul, $2,500; to the House of the Good Shepherd, $2,500; to the Church of the Annunciation at Manhattanville, $2,500.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

CALENDAR FOR TO-MORROW.

The People *vs.* Adolph Tillier—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Arnold Gueber—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Eliza Terry—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Daniel Drew and John Glynn—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Owen Mulligan and Edward Walsh—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Herker and Chas. Porter—grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Rennie Loiselle—petit larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Fox—petit larceny.
The People *vs.* John J. Gleason—burglary in third degree.
The People *vs.* John Moore and Wm. Brooks—grand larceny and burglary in third degree.
The People *vs.* Michael Nice—burglary in third degree.
The People *vs.* Samuel J. Longworth—assault and battery and felony.
The People *vs.* Wm. Neiwhner—assault and battery and felony.
The People *vs.* John Sullivan—assault and battery and felony.
The People *vs.* Patrick Haley—assault and battery and felony.
The People *vs.* Christian Bergh—receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

The calendar yesterday consisted of forty-one cases. Twenty-two prisoners were convicted of various offences.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

John Riley was convicted of voting illegally on Tuesday in the Sixth Election District of the Fourth Ward. He gave his residence as No. 338 Water-street, but it was proved on trial that no such person lived there. He was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Mary Husse was charged with keeping a disorderly house at No. 199 Greene-street. The offence consisted in indecent exhibitions of their persons made by the prisoner and two other females, and witnessed by two policemen, on whose evidence the prisoner was convicted. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for four months.

Joseph Morrison was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for an indecent exposure of his person.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Henry Uhlnick was fined $15 for cruelly beating a dog with a broomstick. The animal was trespassing in his yard, and received so severe a beating from him as to cause its death. Michael Haggerty was fined $10 for encouraging a dog in an unwarranted and ferocious assault upon a cow, which was very damaging to the caudal extremity of the latter animal.

James McKeon was fined $3 for driving a horse upon which were large running sores.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Mary Ann Thompson, a colored woman, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for throwing cayenne pepper into the eyes of a Police officer, who was endeavoring to keep the peace in front of the house occupied by the prisoner and other colored people in West Thirtieth-street, near Seventh-avenue. A disorderly crowd was assembled there, the excitement being occasioned by proceedings to dispossess the occupants of the building.

John Bastone, colored, was sent to the Penitentiary for one month for a assault upon Bridget Sands.

PETIT LARCENY.

Charles Schultz was charged with stealing two books worth $11 50 from Appleton's bookstore in Broadway. He went into the office in the rear of the store for the purpose of obtaining alms, and on his way out through the store he picked up two books, concealing one under each arm. He was seen, however, and arrested. Being found guilty, he was remanded for sentence.

Elizabeth O'Niel was sent up for four months for stealing a table-cloth valued at $7.

Registration in the Fifth Military District.

Gen. Sheridan, on the 20th inst., issued an order appointing Registers for the county parishes in Louisiana, and informing them of their duties and the manner in which they are to be performed. The order is mainly the same as that issued on the 10th inst., providing for registration in New-Orleans, the only additions being that it is provided that no person engaged on the Boards of Registration shall be a candidate for any office while so serving; and that the Boards shall first organize and commence their duties at the Court-houses of their respective parishes, and afterwards move to such other points as will insure the complete registration of their parishes in the shortest practicable time. A similar order has been issued in Texas, the State being divided into fifteen Registration Districts, corresponding to the Judicial Districts of the State.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

An Indian paper asserts that there is now living in Pulaski County, in that State, a couple, whose matrimonial experiences would be singular in any other State, the woman having been married four times, and yet now living with her first husband. After a few years of married life, the wife procured a divorce from Husband No. 1, and was married to Husband No. 2. In a little while she applied for and obtained a divorce from Husband No. 2, and was married to Husband No. 3. In the course of time she became weary of her bonds, and was divorced from Husband No. 3. Then her first love resumed its sway in her heart, and to make amends for her seeming waywardness, she sought out and again met Husband No. 1, and, as in the books, they are now living contentedly any peacefully together.

The case of the Northern Transportation Company, owners of the propeller *Cleveland*, against the bark *Maria Martin*, libel in admiralty, has just been decided in the United States District Court, in Milwaukee, Wis. The suit grew out of a collision near the mouth of Detroit River, last Summer, whereby the propeller *Cleveland* was sunk with all her cargo on board. The damages sued for were $80,000. The case came up for trial on April 3, and was very warmly contested, the leading admiralty counsel of the Northwest being engaged on the respective sides. Judge Miller has just delivered an opinion dismissing the libel, thus deciding the case in favor of the defendant.

A St. Paul paper says all the cars moving westward are thronged with immigrants, and that Minnesota will receive her full share. The cars on the Northwestern Railroad are crowded to their utmost capacity. The steamer *Keokuk* brought up to Winona on the 19th the largest number ever carried, and the Winona and St. Peter Railroad brought to Owatonna five car-loads, a portion of whom went westward to the Minnesota Valley, and the balance to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The immigrants now on their way are principally from the Eastern and Middle States, the season for foreign immigration not having arrived.

A Maine paper says the Kennebec River at Augusta has a fall of 15 feet; the Androscoggin at Brunswick has a fall of 50 feet; at Lewiston, 64 feet; Emerson's Stream, at West Waterville, has a fall of 200 feet within five miles. The water power at Waterville, within a circuit of six miles, contains more available power than any similar circuit in New-England. The fall of the water of the Cobbosecontee, at Gardiner, within one mile of the tide-water, is 128 feet; the fall of water in the Vaughan Brook, in Hallowell, within three-fourths of a mile of tide-water, is 188 feet.

A Quebec paper says the subject of blowing up the icebridge in front of the city is freely discussed among merchants and business men in Lower Town, and by a good many the project is considered quite feasible. The ice is in some places from fifty to sixty feet in thickness. The late cold, raw weather leaves little hopes of its breaking up before the 8th or 10th of May, and it is feared that when the bridge does move, it will cause immense damage in sweeping piers, booms and wharves before it. Such an immense body of ice was never before known to form in front of the city.

On April 17 the wife of a Welshman, a passenger on the emigrant train up on the Hudson River Railroad, was taken suddenly ill between Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck, and before the train reached the latter place gave birth to a fine healthy male child. When the cars stopped at Rhinebeck the mother got off and walked to the Rhinecliff House, accompanied by her husband and the "little responsibility," where all are now located, the mother and child doing as well as "can be expected under the circumstances."

The charitable asylum of St. Vincent de Paul, in Montreal, was burned on Wednesday evening, April 17. The nuns, numbering 350, were asleep in the upper part of the building, when the fire was discovered, but were all rescued. The doors were burst open by the crowd, who proceeded, in darkness and confusion, to save what they could. Some of them, however, turned out to be thieves. The damage to the building, which was old, was assessed at $350, which the Royal and Mutual Insurance Companies immediately paid, adding an extra $50.

Canadian papers give the following approximate estimates of the amount of sawn lumber now on hand or manufactured during the past season: In Upper Canada, 140,000,000 feet; 40,000,000 in the Western and 100,000,000 in the Eastern District; in Lower Canada, 452,000,000, divided among the various districts as follows: Ottawa, 259,000,000; Montreal, 16,000,000; Three Rivers, 33,000,000; Eastern Townships, 50,000,000; Quebec, 60,000,000; Saguenay, 34,000,000.

During the shower on Monday afternoon the house of Lyman H. Hollister, of East Glasterbury, Conn., was struck by lightning and badly shattered. All in the house received a severe shock, and his daughter Emily, a young lady of about 17, who sat in the door at the time, was thrown to the floor insensible—the lightning tearing the clothes from her body, and burning her so shockingly that it seems impossible for her to recover.

A little boy four years of age was fearfully mutilated by a rabid dog in the streets of Chicago a few days since. The little fellow's nose was bitten through and through at the bridge, and his upper lip is only kept in its place by a piece of skin. No hopes are entertained that the child will recover. The owner of the dog refused to allow the animal to be killed, and permitted him to escape.

The repairs on the Long Bridge, for which Congress appropriated $15,000, have been commenced under the superintendence of Gen. Michler, of the Engineer Corps, who now performs the duties formerly attended to by B. B. French. New piles are to be driven in place of those injured by the ice last Winter, and new timbers will be inserted in place of many which are old and badly decayed.

A case under the Copyright Law is to be tried in Detroit, Mich., the defendant being charged with publishing, as copyrighted, twenty-five pieces of music, which were never entered in the clerk's office, as required by law in such cases. The penalty is $100 for such violation, one-half of which goes to the informer, who in this case is a former partner of the accused.

A citizen of Hartford, Conn., has made a wooden nutmeg from the bark of the Charter Oak, which is so complete an imitation that a dealer to whom it was shown offered the market price for a cargo of the same sort. The ability of residents of that State to do it has been hinted at before; now it is acknowledged by a local paper.

A drunken woman in Paterson, N. J., seized her child, six or seven years old, dashed him violently upon the pavement, head foremost, and after repeating this treatment once or twice, flung him forcibly through the window into the house. The mother was arrested, and the *Press* says the child may recover.

Gen. Michler has commenced the repair of the conservatory and greenhouse at the Executive Mansion, which was recently much injured by fire. Congress appropriated $10,000 for its repair and $35,000 for the new greenhouse at the President's. It is to have a central dome and wing to correspond in size with the greenhouse at the botanical gardens.

Monuments to Rev. Drs. Dutton and Cleveland and to Prof. Benj. Silliman have recently been erected in the Old Cemetery at New-Haven. The monument to Dr. Cleveland cost about $900. His church raised over $5,000 to pay for memorial and other purposes, and to furnish the pastor's widow with a three year's annuity of $1,000.

The City Council of Hartford, Conn., has appointed a Committee, consisting of the Mayor, City Attorney and three citizens, to act with the City Attorney to protect the interests of the city against the bridge across the Connecticut River at its mouth. The matter will come up before the Legislature at its coming session.

A gentleman recently appointed justice of the peace in Indiana, wrote the Governor that he didn't want the place, at the same time informing him that "the people of his County are peaceably disposed, and that no 'Squire is needed, for nothing is ever done *mala prohibita* or *mala in se*."

The two men who were arrested a short time ago on suspicion of being horse thieves, and then taken out and brutally murdered, near Fayetteville, have since proved to have been honest travelers from Missouri. The perpetrators of the outrage are now on trial.

Nearly all the Connecticut papers have published a paragraph in regard to the death of a young lady of Bridgeport by abortion, in which her name is given in full, and that of the man who seduced her is suppressed.

The City of Newport has a self-propelling steam fire engine, called the "Eon," which the *Herald* of that city says is moved about the streets, up hill and down, through snow and mud, easily.

In a small town in Columbia County, Wis., on the 18th inst., a man named Bartlett, 60 years of age, killed his wife with a hatchet, dreadfully mutilating her body. He also attempted the life of his son.

The Boston *Herald* has a sensational story about a lunatic who endeavored to palm off upon her husband as his own two children which she had procured from the alms-house for that purpose.

The Selma Bank robbery turns out to be a grand swindle. The money was lost in cotton speculations long ago, and the story of the robbery was trumped up to cover the defalcation.

Chicago is pleased at the establishment of the "Chicago Conservatory of Music," to provide full and complete courses of instruction in all branches of musical art and science.

The tax on manufactures in the Third Internal Revenue District of Massachusetts for the month of March amounted to $158,832 98; in the Fourth District, $94,684 77.

Six buildings in Albany were entered by burglars on Sunday morning, April 21, and robbed of money and various articles. Two burglars were arrested.

A Massachusetts paper says the cost of living in New-England is now higher than in any other country on the face of the globe.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Springfield, Mass., is holding a series of prayer-meetings in the saloons in that city.

A saloon-keeper in Cincinnati lost his left eye by the explosion of a bottle of mineral water which he was about to open.

The delegate meetings of the Board of Foreign and Domestic Missions of the Episcopal Church will be held in Chicago from April 28 to May 2.

The Savannah *News* regards the prospects for a rice crop as good, although great delays have been occasioned by the dilapidation of floodgates, &c.

The second biennial billiard tournament of Illinois will commence on the 17th of next June.

The plague of grasshoppers has appeared in Texas.

The total liabilities of Detroit, Mich., at present, are $439,556 30.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 27, 1867.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. R.	109¾	400	Canton Co.	43⅛
1,000	do.	109⅝	400	Quick. Min. Co.	29
50,000	U. S. 6s. '81. C.	109⅝	100	Boston W. P.	32¾
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'65. New issue	107½	100	do.	32⅝
100,000	do.	107⅜	100	do.	32½
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C'62	110	300	do.	32⅝
15,000	do.	110⅛	100	do. s30	32⅞
150,000	do.	110½	200	do. b30	33
55,000	do.	110⅜	100	do. b60	33
4,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C'65.	109	100	do. s60	32
66,000	do.	109½	100	Pac. M. S. S. Co. s30	128
3,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C. '64	108⅞	500	do.	128½
1,250	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	98⅝	430	do.	128⅞
800	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 1st series	105⅝	800	do.	128¼
2,000	do. 2d Ser.	105⅝	150	do.	128⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s Park L.	93	100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅛
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	96	400	do.	98⅛
2,000	Ill. Cen. Bs. '79.	101	100	do. s30	98
1,000	Tenn. 6s. New	61½	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	67¼
10,000	do.	61	800	do.	67⅞
4,000	do.	60¾	100	do.	68
25,000	do.	60⅞	75	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	98
5,000	Tenn. 6s. x-c	63	1000	Erie Railroad	59¼
2,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	47	400	do. s30	59
5,000	Missouri 6s.	94	1200	do.	59⅝
5,000	do.	94¼	200	do. b30	59⅞
5,000	Mo. 6s H. & St. J. Issue	80¾	100	do. s5	59⅝
3,000	Ga. St. 7s	84½	100	do.	59⅛
55,000	O. & M. Cer.	24	240	Erie R. Pr.	70
10,000	do.	23⅞	220	Hud. R. R.	92
1,000	Erie 1st M.	102⅝	180	do.	92⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. 1st M	100	1600	Reading R.	103⅛
5,500	P., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st	102	500	do.	103⅜
1,500	P., F. W. & C. 2d	94⅞	200	do. b10	103⅝
10,000	Harlem 3d M.	97⅛	200	do. s30	102¾
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	71⅛
5,000	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94	1500	Chic. & N. W.	33⅝
1,000	Mor. & Essex 2d	55	200	do.	34
3,000	G. Wt. R. 2d M.	72	2000	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	59¾
2,000	Tr., S. & R. 1st	98	200	Cleve. & Tol.	113
5	Bank of Commerce.	114¾	700	Chi. & R. I.	88¾
50	do.	115	50	do.	89
20	Imp. & Trad. B'k	109½	100	Tol., W. & W. b30	39
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	110	500	P., F. W. & C.	93½
24	Fourth National	105¼	100	do.	93⅝
720	West. U. Tel.	39½	72	N. J. Cen. R.	115
13	do.	39	200	Alt. & T. H.	34½
			41	Mil. & St. P.	34
			600	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56
			300	do.	55⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500	Pacific Mail	128	600	Clev. & Pitts.	71
100	do.	127¾	400	do. c	71
100	do. b10	127⅞	400	do. b10	71⅛
200	Atlantic Mail	89¼	600	do.	71⅛
200	Boston W. P. b3	32	400	Chi., R. I. & P.	88⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	98⅛	200	do. c	88½
100	do.	98⅛	300	do. b3	88⅝
100	do. c	98⅛	200	do. b10	88⅝
200	do. b15	98⅛	800	Chic. & N. W.	33⅝
1400	Erie Railroad	59⅜	300	do. b30	33¾
500	do.	59¼	200	do. s10	33⅝
200	do. b5	59⅛	200	do. b3	32¾
600	do. b3	59½	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	59⅝
500	do. c	59⅜	200	do. b3	59¾
600	do.	59½	200	do. c	59⅝
200	do. b10	59½	500	do.	59⅝
200	Reading R.	102⅞	200	do. c	59¾
600	do.	103	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	93⅜
800	M. S. & N. I. c	67½	100	do. b15	93⅞
400	do. b3	67⅝	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56½
100	do. s10	67½			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

500	Bos. Water P.	33	100	Atlantic Mail	89¾
100	Pac. M. SS. Co.	128⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.	39½
200	West. U. Tel. b3	39⅝	300	M. S. & N. I. b3	67¾
100	do. b15	40	500	do.	67¾
800	do.	39⅞	200	do. b30	67⅞
900	do. b3	40	200	do. c	67¾
200	do. s10	39⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	71¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	98⅛	800	do.	71⅛
100	do. s10	98	200	do. b10	71½
200	do. b3	98⅛	200	do. c	71½
200	do. s3	98	1200	do. b3	71½
300	do. b10	98⅛	300	Clev. & Tol. R.	113¼
1800	Erie Railroad	59⅝	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	88⅜
2600	do.	59½	200	Chic. & N. W. b3	33⅞
500	do. c	59⅜	500	do.	33¾
800	do. b3	59⅛	300	do. b10	33⅞
200	do. b30	59⅝	800	C. & N. W. Pr.	59⅝
800	do. b10	59½	200	do. s3	59½
1300	do.	59⅜	400	do. b3	59⅝
400	Reading R.	103⅜	100	do. s10	59¼
200	do. s3	103¼	200	do. b5	59⅜
200	do. s5	103½	100	Pitts. F. W. & C.	93¾
400	do.	103⅛	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	56

SATURDAY, April 27—P. M.

The Cable telegrams to-day report a further improvement in United States Funds in London and on the Continent, and a fair prospect for the pacific settlement of the French and Prussian trouble. The Cotton market is stronger at Liverpool, and the Paris Bourse is reported higher. The sales of Gold in our own market opened about 137 and ran down to 136⅛ ℔ cent., returning to 136⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. The Customs demand for the day, $244,000, and for the week, $1,970,000; the Exports of Specie of all descriptions for the day and week, $710,397, about one-half in Gold Coin; the receipts from California on Tuesday last, $1,117,918. The Public Funds advanced ⅛@⅜ ℔ cent. on Friday's sales for the 5-20s of 1862-65, May and November, and were active on nearly all other descriptions. Money lenders are placing their balances with the great dealers in the Public Funds at 4 ℔ cent. on call, and with other Brokers, on approved collateral, at 5@6 ℔ cent.; the supply of Money easy, and the Bank Statement of the week about $4,000,000 higher on Legal Tender Notes, $3,000,000 on Deposits, and about even on Loans, as compared with last Monday.

The Railway market was again very strong and the number of buyers on the increase. There was an occasional partial reaction through the day from the top rates made on Friday night on Erie and some of the Western shares, while there was a further rise on Reading and a free demand for the Northwest, Rock Island and New-York Central shares. The Miscellaneous Stocks advanced to 128⅞ for Pacific Mail. There was no Afternoon session of the Boards after 10 o'clock. At the close of the Long Room of the Stock Exchange the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	98⅝	98¾	Northwest	33⅞	34⅛
U. S. 5-20s	110	110½	N. West Pref.	59⅝	59⅞
U. S. 7.30s	106¼	106⅛	Rock Island	88⅜	88¾
N. Y. Central	97⅞	98¼	Fort Wayne	93½	93½
Erie	59⅝	59⅜	Pacific Mail	127⅝	128
Hudson	91⅞	92¼	Quicksilver	28½	29
Reading	102⅝	103⅜	W. U. Telegraph	39⅝	39½
Mich. Southern	67½	68¼	Mariposa Pref.	20½	20⅞
Illinois Central	114	114⅜	Ohio Certificates	24	24
Pittsburgh	70	71⅜	American Gold	136⅞	136¼
Tennessee 6s	63	63	Bills on London	109⅝	109½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867	134	5-20 cou., 1865, new issue	107⅜
6 ℔ cent., 1868	134	Oregon W. L. ½ year	106
6 ℔ cent. coupon, 1868	134	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1871	109
6 ℔ cent. reg'd, 1881	109½	5 ℔ cent., cou., 1871	109
500 & 1,000, 1881	109⅝	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1862	105	5 ℔ cent. cou., 1874	103
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅝	End. coupon, 1874	102
5-20 registered, 1864	104½	10-40 registered	98⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	109	10-40 500 & 1,000	98⅝
5-20 registered, 1865	104⅜	7 3-10 1st series	106¼
5-20 coupon small	108⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	109½	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 reg., 1865, new issue	107⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty	108½	Virginia, new bonds	40
N. Y. 7s, 1870	103	North Carolina 6s	62
Illinois	100½	North Carolina, ex c.	46
Ohios	102	North Carolina, n. bds.	46
Kentucky	98	Missouri 6s	94
Tennessee 6s, ex c.	63	Missouri, H. & St. Jo. 1s.	81
Tennessee 6s, new bds.	60½	Missouri, Pac. R. R. 1s.	93⅛
Tennessee 5, new bds.	59	California 7s	119
Virginia Coupon 6s	64	California 7s, l'ge bds.	118¾
Virginia ex c.	45	Connecticut 6s	100

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	120½	Metropolitan	125
Mechanics'	118	Nassau	106
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	111
State of New-York	110	Corn Exchange	118½
Commerce	114¾	Commonwealth	106
American Exchange	111½	Park	140
Bank of the Repub.	114½	Central National	109¾
Hanover	113	Fourth National	105¼
Irving	104		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	95½	Alton & T. H. 2d. pfd.	78¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	92	Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Chic. & N. West. S. F.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	91	Chi. & N. W. In't B.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	105	Tol. & W. 1st M.	88
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-'76	105	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	85½
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102¾	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	71
Erie 7s. 2d mort. 1879	100	Gal. & Chic., Ext.	98
Erie 7s. 3d mort, '83	95	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	88	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Erie 7s. 5th mort., 1888	87	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., 1869	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M., s.f. '85	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	94½
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	100½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102	Chi. & A., 1st mort.	99
Har. 3d mort., '68	96	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M.	30
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	102½	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	84½
N. Ind. Goshen Line, '68	97	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F'd 7 ℔ c.	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d mort	76½
Pac. R. 7's guart'd by Mo	95	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	108	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st mort.	40
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	90	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	94

Some mention having been made on the Street of a contemplated division of the Surplus Income of the New-York Central Road to the stockholders, we submit the following figures of the Capital upon which this division would take place. And we may as well add that the whole discussion of the subject is, perhaps, premature, as it has not yet been officially entertained by the Board of Directors:

Capital in original shares	$24,000,000
By conversion to Sept. 30, 1866	801,000
By subsequent conversion	1,729,000
Bonds entitled to conversion	470,000
Total	$27,000,000

The surplus or undivided Income is something over 16 ℔ cent. on the entire Capital. A scrip stock of 40 ℔ cent. on the whole $27,000,000, with *four-tenths* marked off as paid from and charged to the Surplus Income account, and *six-tenths* subject to assessment, as the Bonds of the Company could be anticipated, would give free:

To the stockholders, (equal to 16 ℔ cent.)	$4,320,000
And the reduction of the debt	6,480,000
Total	$10,800,000

This would reduce the the Funded Debt from $11,896,804 to $5,416,804, divide the Surplus Income of 1866, and increase the Capital from $27,000,000 to $37,800,000. The present accounts stand:

In Capital, (including $470,000 C. B.)	$27,000,000
Income Surplus, Sept. 30, 1866	4,407,928
Funded Debt, (ex. of $470,000 C. B.)	11,896,804
Total	$43,304,732
New Capital	$37,800,000
Reduced Debt	5,416,804—$43,216,804

The Certificate Debt, for premiums on the consolidation of the different sections of the Road in 1853, bear 6 ℔ cent. interest. They were originally $9,000,000 in amount, but since reduced by the Sinking Fund of 1½ ℔ cent. a year to $6,480,000. The sum may now be a few thousand dollars, more or less. The other Debt of the Company consists of:

Six ℔ cents, Sinking Fund Bonds, 1887	$2,925,000
Various 6@7 ℔ cents., original	2,491,804
Together	$5,416,804

The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in April:

1867	$97,583
1866	98,593
Decrease	$1,010

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in April:

1867	$77,060
1866	80,107
Decrease	$3,047

Mr. A. L. Pritchard, Treasurer, No. 57 Broadway, gives notice that coupons falling due May 1, of the Chicago and Northwestern and Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Companies, will be paid at that date.

DRY GOODS.

NOVELTIES FOR SPRING.
In the ladies' and juveniles' furnishing department.
BREAKFAST ROBES, CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, INFANTS, WARDROBES,
UNDER CLOTHING, BRIDAL TROUSSEAUX,
CORSETS, CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, &c., &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, cor. GRAND-ST.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 GRAND-ST.
CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS,
And HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS of every kind,
AT RETAIL.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
FASHIONABLE SACKS,
MANTILLAS, SPRING SHAWLS, &c., &c.,
AT RETAIL!
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
INCLUDING ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS
FOR SPRING AND SUMMER, EVERY VARIETY,
AT RETAIL!
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin.
will offer at RETAIL, on MONDAY, April 29,
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS,
SATINS, in all colors, for DRESS TRIMMINGS,
BLACK WORSTED and SILK GRENADINES,
of all widths and qualities, from auction, at great bargains.
Also,
GRENADINE ROBES, in new and beautiful designs, very cheap.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
and a great variety of other DRESS GOODS for SUITS and TRAVELING DRESSES, all below market price.
500 PIECES WHITE MARSEILLES and PIQUES, at very low prices.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
This week's purchases consist in part of over 100,000 pieces of Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, every width, shade and color to match; all from auction. Richest qualities, at wonderfully low prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS, STRAW GOODS.
Full lines of the Rainbow in every braid.
We have over fifty new shapes in Bloomers, from 25c. to $5.
Our new Bonnet-room crammed with novelties.
We undersell every house in this business, and keep the largest assortment in the City.
New goods every morning.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Our Flower Department is filled with new designs, both imported and domestic, every day.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Dress and Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments, &c., endless variety.
Full lines of English and French Colored Crapes, cheap.
Colored and Black Silk Velvet Ribbons, large assortment under price
Buttons, Gimps and Fringes, a great many novelties.
EDWARD RIDLEY.
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Silk parasols, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 75 and $2, cheapest in this City.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Yankee Notions, Yankee Notions!!
Corsets, corsets, from 50c. a pair.
Finest French corsets at a bargain.
Ladies' skirts, every good make and style.
Fancy goods daily from auction and private sale.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Steel, drab, brown and other desirable shades in satins and velvets for trimmings.
Our bonnet silks are cheap.
Maline laces from auction, at 4c., 6c., 10c. and 15c. per yard, double width.
Blond, Cluny, Valenciennes, and other laces, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
Hosiery, hosiery from auction, great reduction.
Ladies' kid gloves, at 44c., at 50c., at 75c., at $1, at $1 25 the pair, cheap.
Linen handkerchiefs, 8c., 10c., 12c., 15c., bargains.
Lines of hem-stitch, embroidered and other hdkfs., very much below regular prices.
Embroidered collars, sets and sleeves, half price.
Linen cuffs, sleeves, sets and collars, great variety.
Large line of ladies and misses Lisle thread gloves, cheap.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

CORSETS, A SPECIALTY,
at Mrs. GAYNOR'S new store,
Broadway, corner of 12th-st.
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Ladies before making new dresses should procure a pair of Mrs. GAYNOR'S celebrated Paris hand-made corsets, most elegant shapes; also,
M. WERLEY'S and other French woven corsets.
Children's corsets, waists, shoulder braces,
Nursing corsets, &c., &c.
SKIRTS—All the latest Paris fashions in walking skirts.
FULL-DRESS SKIRTS,
TRAIN ATTACHMENTS,
HANDSOME GORED OVER-SKIRTS.
White lawn morning robes and sacks, ladies underwear, and 16, 17, 18 and 19 inch corsets, very full and elegant shapes,
AT HALF PRICE FOR A FEW WEEKS.
Mrs. GAYNOR studies the figure of each lady; the great variety of styles of corsets and skirts, which she has expressly made in Paris for her own trade, enables her to give a
PERFECT FIT TO ALL.
N. B.—Mrs. GAYNOR personally attends at this upper store.
No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th st., and
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 29,
A large assortment of the best quality of English and American Brussels Carpets, only $2 50 per yard.
Crossley Velvet Carpets, only $3 per yard.
English Royal Wilton at $3 75 to $4 25.
To accommodate customers the above will be shown on the 10th-st. side, apart from the general stock.
Broadway and 10th-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS
AND
GAZE CHAMBREYS, OF EXTRA QUALITY AND IN THE LATEST PARIS STYLES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON
will open on MONDAY
THREE HUNDRED PIECES OF BLACK SILKS,
comprising all qualities, from low-priced to the finest made, which they will sell
TWENTY PER CENT. BELOW
the prices asked in other stores.
ALSO,
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN COLORED SILKS
for DRESSES and TRIMMINGS equally low.
ALSO,
FIFTY PIECES
INDIA CHECK SILKS,
AT ONE DOLLAR A YARD,
warranted to wash.
NEW DRESS GOODS
FOR SUITS,
"WEST END," the SPECIALTY of the season.
ALSO,
SUITS of the same materials READY MADE and made to order.
At a Great Reduction,
READY-MADE CLOTH AND SILK GARMENTS
of their own importation and manufacture.
They will offer the greatest Bargains in
BLACK ALPACAS to be found in the City.
ALSO,
a full assortment of
ALL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR MOURNING.
The entire stock of
SHAWLS
at cost.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
HOSIERY.
REAL LACE SHAWLS, both black and white.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE LAMA LACE SHAWLS,
comprising over one hundred different designs, at exceedingly low prices.
An elegant assortment of
REAL LACE COLLARS, BARBS, HANDKERCHIEFS, AND PARASOL COVERS,
which ladies are invited to examine, and compare with the prices asked elsewhere.
No. 775 BROADWAY, above 9th-st.

ANOTHER WEEK OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.
BOTH STORES CROWDED DAILY.
BARGAINS FROM EVERY AUCTION SALE.
LADIES DELIGHTED WITH OUR DRESS TRIMMINGS.
100 cartons rich dress trimmings, every style and color, at one-quarter manufacturers prices.
Beautiful dress trimmings, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s. piece, all colors. Rich dress trimmings, 8s., 10s., 12s., $2, $2 50 dozen, all colors.
We keep the largest and cheapest stock of small wares up-town.
Best needles 5c. paper. Best pins 5c. paper. Fine hair nets 5c. paper. French working cotton 2c. skein. 1,000 dozen ladies' linen collars 6c., usual price 10c. and 15c. 1,000 fine linen sets, 2s., 3s., 4s., bargains. Full line napkins, towels, table cloths, cheap. 500 pieces rich embroidered curtain muslin, $6, worth $12. 100 pieces Nottingham curtain lace, 3s., 3s. 6d. 4s., cheap goods. 1,000 large white quilts, $1 75, worth $2 50. 100 cases misses' and children's hats from auction. Boys' and children's hats 2s., 3s., 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., bargains. RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st., and
No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

CLARKE & SAUNDERSON.
DRESS GOODS.
NO. 605 BROADWAY.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS! NEW PRICES!—No. 40 Lispenard-st., first street below Canal, between Broadway and Church-st., New-York. All kinds of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, RIBBONS and FANCY GOODS, will be retailed for sixty days at wholesale prices. You will save by buying from us from 20 to 50 cents on the dollar. Come and see our Goods and save money. We sell DRESS SILKS for $2 50, worth $3 50; CALICO for 12½c., worth 18c.; AMERICAN DELAINES for 21c., worth 30c.; ALL-WOOL FRENCH DELAINES for 36c., worth 60c.; POPLINS for 30c., worth $1 25; SILK STRIPED BAREGE for 17c., worth 30c.; BLACK SILK SHELLY 56c., worth 75c.; FRENCH JACONET MUSLIN for 30c., worth 50c.; BLACK and WHITE ORGANDIES for 20c., worth 30c.; PLAID DRESS GOODS, all wool filling, for 23c., worth 40c.; SHAWLS for $37, worth $50; some for $27, worth $40; some for $16, worth $25; some for $4 75, worth $8; BLEACHED SHEETING for 15c. and 20c., worth 20c. and 30c.; BROWN SHEETING for 15c., worth 20c.; COTTON DRILLING, for dress-lining, for 16c., worth 25c.; COLORED CAMBRIC for 12½c., worth 18c.; PAPER CAMBRIC for 18c., worth 22c.; LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS from 10c. to 30c., worth 15c. to 50c.; LADIES' HOSE for 15c. to 30c., worth 25c. to 50c.; MEN'S SOCKS for 12c. to 30c., worth 20c. to 50c.; RIBBONS from 10c. to 50c., worth 15c. to $1; EMBROIDERIES for half the usual price; CLOTHS and CASSIMERES for less than the wool costs to make them; 100 Good NEEDLES for 10c., worth 50c.; VELVET RIBBONS for 30 per cent. less than others sell them; BARD MUSLIN JACKONETS and SWISS MUSLIN, from auction, at half their value; LACE CURTAINS for $7 75, worth $12; CURTAIN MUSLIN for 28c., worth 40c.; and 500 styles of DRESS BUTTONS very cheap; 100 styles of LADIES' BAGS and PORTE-MONNAIES; best KID GLOVES for $1, worth $1 50; great assortment of DRESS TRIMMINGS for half price; a great assortment of JEWELRY for less than half what they are retailed for; best FRENCH WOVE CORSETS for 10s., worth 20s. What would cost you one dollar to buy at the retail stores, you can buy at OUR STORE for half the price. You can ride in the cars from all parts of the City, and save 15 to 20 cents on the dollar, beside car fare. DON'T LET THIS OPPORTUNITY PASS to buy goods cheap. Call and see what great variety we have at our new store.
Respectfully yours, WOODWARD.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—WILL open a fine assortment at No. 32 East 20th-st., near Broadway, on THURSDAY, May 2.
J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st.

CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS.
NOW RECEIVING:
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,
(Crossleys, and Brixton, and Lewis, makers,)
of the best quality and new designs.
For sale under the regular price, by
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 Canal-st.,
150 feet east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation to take charge of a house during the Summer. Excellent references given at her present employer's, No. 30 St. Mark's-place; call before 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, 17 years of age, to do light chamberwork or light housework, in a respectable family; best of City reference. Apply at No. 76 East 53d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A COOK AND chambermaid, who have been in one family for 8 years. Apply at No. 24 (new number) East 20th-st.

SEAMSTRESS' SITUATION WANTED BY an American Protestant woman who understands all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with children or with housework; would be willing to go in the country; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 75 Monroe-st., near Pike.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN OF REFINEMENT wishes an engagement as housekeeper, companion, or nurse. Address, for one week, C. B. H., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH MARRIED woman wishes to take charge of a gentleman's house for the Summer or longer. Apply third stable above 23d-st. on Lexington-av.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; can make himself useful; good City reference from last place. Address C. T. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man who understands his business. Address WAITER, Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

THE ADVERTISER DESIRES TO BEcome agent for a responsible Fire Insurance Company, to locate on the 8th-av; has long experience in the business in this City; security and reference given, if required. Address J. D. J., No. 299 8th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer and ironer in a small family, to go a short distance in the country; good references required. Apply at No. 132 East 24th-st., near Lexington-av.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A PORCELAIN FACtory; one who understands the ware would be preferred. Address T. E., Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SILK HAT CURLERS AT GOLDING & DUNLAP'S, No. 9 Park-place.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 24, 1867.
Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 4th day of May next, for the supply of 200,000 pounds fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and Station, as required. The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound. The beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will on no account be paid until it is fully complied with.
Every offer made must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.
No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by act of Congress.
The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.
It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full at the option of the Department.
H. BRIDGE, Chief of Bureau.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, IN FIFTH-AV., AN ONYX and diamond SLEEVE BUTTON; the finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to the owner, No. 10 West 28th-st.

FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE---FIRST MORTGAGE

7 PER CENT. BONDS

of the Broadway and 7th-av. Railroad Company, at a low rate. Also, other City Railroad Stocks and Bonds, including a large line of Insurance and Miscellaneous Securities, paying good dividends for investments by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.
STOCK AUCTIONEER.
DEALER AND BROKER
IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,
STOCKS AND BONDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
ESTABLISHED SIXTEEN YEARS.

MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS STOCK
FOR SALE
IN LOTS TO SUIT.
17 AND 25 PER CENT. PAID IN
ALSO,
New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Companies' stock.
Apply to
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

WISCONSIN SECURITIES.

BERLIN.	RACINE.
KENOSHA.	MADISON.
WATERTOWN,	WHITEWATER,

&c., &c.
Town Bonds (defaulted in interest.)
Farm Mortgage Bonds.
Purchased by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.,
Dealer in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

NEW-YORK SILK MILLS.
CIRCULAR.
CAPITAL.....$150,000.
JUSTINIAN HARTLEY, President,
No. 44 Lispenard-st.
J. J. THOMASS, Treasurer,
No. 28 Reade-st.

This Company has purchased the looms and machinery of the silk manufactory at Nos. 333, 335 and 337 West 36th-st., New-York, being 56 looms, steam engine, boiler, dye-house and dye apparatus, shafting and belting, with all the tools and appliances complete—all in first-class order and condition, and ready for immediate use—including the lease of the buildings and property in which said machinery is situated.

The lease runs for one year—from May, 1867, to May, 1868—and the Company have the privilege of purchasing the buildings, &c., at $12,000.

The looms and machinery, lease and right purchased, cost the Company only $75,000.

The looms, machinery, steam engine, shafting and belting, cost over $120,000, and are now well worth that sum.

The capital stock is	$150,000
Purchases as above	75,000
Working capital	75,000

Upon the investment of this sum a profit of 40 per cent. per annum can be made under any and all circumstances.

Subscription solicited.

Books for subscription are opened and can be found at the office of the Company,

THOMAS & CO., No. 28 Reade-st.
ATLANTIC BANK, No. 142 Broadway.
Office of JERNEGAN, SMITH & BALDWIN,
Nos. 135 and 137 Broadway.
At the Factory, Nos. 133 to 137 West 36th-st.
Office of JAMES CHADBURN, No. 106 Broad-st.
Office of HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.
Office of WM. F. HEINS, No. 209 Broadway.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.

A meeting of the first preferred shareholders will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 29th day of April inst., at 12 o'clock M., to consider the question of the conversion of the first preferred shares into first mortgage bonds, as authorized by a recent act of the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin. By order of the Board.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, A. Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS. M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BUDGE, SCHIFF & CO.,
NO. 55 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Brokers in U. S Government Securities, Gold Stocks and Foreign Exchange; are prepared to buy U. S. Gold Coupons for May for Gold and Currency at liberal rates.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the boudholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 3d day of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on Saturday, the 4th day of May next, and will be opened on Tuesday, the 4th day of June. By order.
H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.
Dated ST. LOUIS April 25, 1867.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO., NEWARK, April 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE
First Mortgage Bonds of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, due May 1, 1867, will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, April 23, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE MAY 1, 1867, ON
the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the National Metropolitan Bank in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR,
State Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Bank of America are hereby notified that the annual election of Directors will be held at the Banking-house, on MONDAY, the 6th day of May ensuing; to commence at 12 o'clock, and close at 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on April 26, and remain closed until the 4th day of May.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, April 8, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF THE TABLES OF
Smore coupons, due May 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the Interest Department of the United States Treasury. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

OFFICE OF THE COON CREEK OIL, LUMBER AND MINING CO., No. 29 South-st., New-York.

AN ELECTION FOR TRUSTEES OF
this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 30, 1867, between the hours of 4 and 5 P. M.
C. P. ARCHER, President.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE ON BONDS of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad on the 1st May proximo, will be paid at the banking office of C. POWELL, GREEN & Co., No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $351 for first class, and $218 to $225 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 29 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

NOTICE TO PARTIES GOING ABROAD.

English, French, German, Spanish and American Gold and Government Securities always on hand and for sale in sums to suit. Also, Drafts in sums of $5 and upward on all the principal cities and towns of Europe.
DE JONGE & CO.,
No. 24 Broadway
Two doors above Wall-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, FOOT BEACH-ST.
Steamship ALLEGHANIAN, Capt. BOWEN, leaves every WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Steamship HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, eaves every SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon.
Giving through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and its connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply to the office on the pier, or to
N. L. McCREADY, President.
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE.
FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.
The fine, fast and favorite steamship
PYBLE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston direct.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer GOLDEN QUEEN will sail on WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received as usual.
For rates of freight or passage, apply at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. GRANT, Capt. G. W. COUCH, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, May 4, at 3 o'clock.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. J. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEN. MEADE will follow May 11.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, April 27.
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, May 4.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 8 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—THE NORTH AMERICA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will remove to their new office, No. 227 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., on May 1.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS WILL REMOVE on May 1 from No. 55 William-st. to No. 51 William-st., corner of Pine.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Especial attention is called to the sale on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, of five three-story basement brick houses and lots, on west side of Avenue A, between 118th and 119th sts.

The houses are built in the best style by Messrs. J. & W. O. Spears, contain all improvements, and the situation and neighborhood are the very best.

Examine the houses before the sale.

$15,000.—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, suitable for small family; in perfect order; owner going away. Apply to CAMPBELL & GALWAY, corner of 29th-st. and 4th-av.

TO DISTILLERS OR BREWERS.—A substantial new brick factory for sale or to let, 75x30 feet, five stories; with additions 70x30 feet, one and three stories, and brick stable about 23 feet square, all on three lots of ground; has engine, 18 horse, and boiler 40 horse power, shafting, belting, &c., all in complete order for occupation; terms easy and immediate possession given. Apply on the premises, Nos. 622 and 626 West 57th-st., near the river.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF GROUND FOR SALE—Suitable for about six building sites; at Hudson Park, just above Spuyten Duyvil, about 300 feet from the new avenue, and adjoining the residences of Messrs. Hiram Barnes, T. Bailey Myers and W. C. Wetmore. POTTER BROS. & BELLAMY, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE NEW AND ELEGANT medium-size first-class bay-window houses on the southwest corner of Madison-av. and 62d-st. Apply on the premises, between 8 and 11, or to CHARLES DUGGIN, architect, No. 191 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone house and full lot No. 19 East 35th-st.; an excellent house, in a very desirable situation; in good order for immediate occupation. Apply to MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 68 John-st.

OLD BUILDINGS FOR SALE—NOW standing on lots Nos. 90, 92 and 94 Grand-st., and No. 40 Greene. Also, the plumbings, pipings, fixtures, &c. Apply immediately to H. J. HOWARD, 54 Greene-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FOUR FIRST-class brown-stone houses on the east side of Lexington-av. and 40th-st. Inquire for JAS. M. COBURN.

BOWERY PROPERTY FOR SALE BY ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st., Room No. 4.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TWO OF those new two-story basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone trimmings, and with all the modern improvements, in a good neighborhood, at a convenient distance from the ferries, and newer than the block system; terms easy; possession immediately. Inquire at the buildings in Bergen-st., between Smith and Hoyt-sts., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON CLINTON-Av., Brooklyn, a new first-class brick house and 2½ lots, near Fulton-av.; house contains 14 rooms, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises, or of J. KIRBY, Builder, Gates, near Washington-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATERLOO-PLACE,
FOR SALE
one of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Shadding Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to ISAAC SMITH & SON, No. 278 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Fort Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT SAND'S POINT, L. I.—70 ACRES of high land, fine for building sites, fronting 2,000 feet on public road, only ½ mile from landing, and 3½ from contemplated depot of North Shore Railroad; 6 acres of choice meadow and 20 acres woodland; good view of the Sound and opposite shore. Apply to JOSEPH DUNDERDALE, No. 63 Nassau-st.

NEW ROCHELLE RESIDENCE; GENTEEL location; two acres; house fifteen rooms; carriage-house and separate stable, seven stalls; lawn; north aspect; trees; two minutes from depot; furnished; for sale or lease. Box No. 1,676, or J. P. ROBINSON, New Rochelle.

FOR SALE—IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, 1¾ miles from Harlem Bridge, large house, garden, stables, &c., in perfect order; one hour from Wall-st. Price $25,000. Apply to C. F. TIMPSON, Continental National Bank.

ORANGE, N. J.—A FARM OF 50 ACRES, near Llewellyn Park; cottage and barn on the premises; will be rented or leased reasonably to a good tenant. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—IN SULLIVAN COUNTY, BETween Wurtsboro' and Monticello; about 4,000 acres of land. Apply to WALTER L. CLARKSON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING IN WILLIAMSBURGH—NO. 78 South 9th-st., corner 4th-st., near the fountain; rooms en suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, for single gentlemen or families without children; four years' lease; first-class table; reference required. Wanted at above premises a first-class female cook, American preferred.

BOARD.—HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURnished rooms, en suite or singly, on second and third floors, may be had with board in in a first-class house on the 2d day of May; house in 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply now at No. 15 Irving-place.

NO. 46 WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs.—Very handsomely furnished rooms, delightfully located for the Summer months, on Murray Hill, with first-class table. Possession Monday before 1st of May.

AT NO. 239 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR Stuyvesant Park, furnished rooms en suite or single, with board, for families or gentlemen; references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT board, at No. 49 (New No. 42) East 21st st; also rooms on parlor floor, to a party wiling to pay for handsomely furnished apartments.

AT THE WHITNEY HOUSE, SOUTHEAST corner of 11th-st. and Broadway, rooms en suite on the third floor; meals served to order, or private table, if desired.

TWO VERY HANDSOME LARGE rooms on second floor of house No. 28 University-place may be had, with or without board. The family is small.

NO. 28 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE. —Desirable suites or rooms for the Summer, location unsurpassed, to let with board; private table if required. References exchanged.

AIRY ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or single gentlemen, without board. No. 34 West 29th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT FORDHAM.—TO LET TO GENtlemen, several rooms in a cottage, with breakfast and tea; also accommodations for a carriage and two horses; ten minutes' walk from depot. The best references given and required. Inquire of the Ticket Agent at Fordham depot for particulars.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen may obtain board in a private family occupying one of the pleasantest country seats near the City, very easy of access; references requested. Address J. F. R., Box No. 18, Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from this date to the first proximo. By order,
F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 16, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF (5) PER CENT. ON
the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable on and after the first day of May next, free of Government tax.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to May 1. By order. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

STEAMBOATS.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOATS FOR NEWARK.

The splendid steamboats MAGENTA and THOMAS P. WAY will make the following trips between New-York and Newark on SUNDAY next, April 28:

Leave New-York foot Barclay-st.	Leave Newark foot Centre-st.
8:00 o'clock.....A. M.	8:00 o'clock.....A. M.
10:30 o'clock.....A. M.	10:30 o'clock.....A. M.
2:00 o'clock.....P. M.	2:00 o'clock.....P. M.
4:30 o'clock.....P. M.	7:30 o'clock.....P. M.
9:30 o'clock.....P. M.	

Stopping at Bergen Point each way.
WM. GANSON, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

On and after March 15, 1867, the steamers of this Company will run as follows, leaving Pier No. 42 East River (foot of Rutgers-st.), New-York:
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M.
FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.—Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table.
The new and beautiful sidewheel steamer RIVER QUEEN will be put on the route to Sag Harbor about May 1, 1867. DAVID WILLIAMS, President,
No. 5 Beekman-st.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, TROY and all points West and North, from the New-York and Troy Steamboat Company's wharf, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 o'clock P. M.
Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on the New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston Railroads.
M. D. HANCOX, General Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:30, and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM RIVER.—PLEASANT AND CHEAP EXCURSION TO HIGH BRIDGE AND KING'S BRIDGE.—The Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company's steamer TIGER LILY, Capt. S. BULLOCK, will resume her usual trips on Harlem River, on SATURDAY, April 27, 1867, leaving 23d-av. and 126th-st. for Central Bridge, High Bridge, Fordham and King's Bridge Landings, connecting to and from New-York with Third-avenue cars and New-York and Harlem steamers. Time tables at the office in Harlem.
D. D. INSLEE, Assistant Superintendent.
HARLEM, April 24, 1867.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDing, suitable for lawyers or professional men. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Counting-room.

TO LET—THE STORES AND LOFTS ON Canal-st. near Broadway, opposite Earle's Hotel, with fronts on Elm and Walker sts., communicating, if desired, on each floor; excellently lighted and ventilated from the centre; ready 1st of May, with modern improvements and plate-glass fronts. Inquire on the premises, No. 202 Canal-st.

LOFTS TO LET, NO. 591 BROADWAY, 30x200.
Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st., or GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., No. 591 Broadway.

OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR TO LET.

A nice large light office, in a good store in Park-place, near Broadway, large enough for two comfortable offices. Apply at No. 9 Park-place.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL BRICK COTTAGE AND brick stable and carriage-house, at Little Washington, South River, near New-Brunswick with three acres lawn and garden; situated on main street; adjoining church and schools; house 42x18 feet; extension 48x18 feet; all two-story; attic and cellar; containing twelve large rooms, hanging-roofs and lightning-rods; stable and carriage-house large, two-story and cellar; fine garden; plenty of shade and fruit trees; two steamboat and two railroad routes to premises; distant 20 miles from New-York; time about two hours; healthy location; fine country adjoining; rent $500. For further particulars apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, Room No. 3, from 11 to 1 o'clock P. M., for six days, or at No. 31 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, any evening this coming week, of M. D. POWERS.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant stone mansion, with 27 acres of land, on the road leading from East to Westchester, 15½ miles from Williams Bridge Depot, and ½ mile from steamboat landing at Westchester Village. The house is beautifully located, and has an excellent well of water; 14 acres of the land is laid out in shade and fruit trees and vegetable garden; possession given May 1. Apply to JAMES CONNER'S SONS, corner Centre and Reade sts.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 35 MILES from New-York, accessible by steamboat and railroad; house contains 13 rooms, barn, carriage-house, stables, &c.; will be let with 4 acres of ground, or the whole farm of 53 acres, within ½ mile of salt water; rent for house and 4 acres, $400, or the who's farm for $800. Inquire or address W. E. WHITE, No. 290 Gold-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY AND CROSBY-ST.—TO LET—For one or more years, for business purposes, the first floor of the large building, Nos. 32 and 34 Crosby-st., known as the Mechanics' Hall, with entrance No. 472 Broadway. The building is 50 feet on Crosby-st by 99 feet deep; the front building on Broadway is 16 feet 8 inches by 131 feet in depth. Apply to JAMES VAN NORDEN, No. 170 Broadway.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND.

	Per year.
House; modern conveniences; with 6 acres	$1,200
House; a gentleman's residence; with 25 acres	1,200
House; first class, new; furnished; with 2 acres	2,000
House; with garden, stable, &c.	1,200

For particulars apply to
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR ONE OR two years in Newtown, Long Island, about half a mile outside the village; contains 12 rooms, watercloset, bath-room, with hot and cold water; grounds nearly small fruit and shade trees; stables if required; within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroads; possession at once. Apply to
FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

STEAM-POWER NEAR BROADWAY—FINE ROOMS AND SUPERIOR LIGHT—TO RENT.—Basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size, heated with steam, with every convenience and with any amount of power. Apply on the premises, No. 53 Prince-st.

STEAM POWER—TO LET ON REASONABLE terms, two blocks from South ferry, Brooklyn, four very desirable rooms, 155 by 26 feet, well lighted with steady power; steam hoist-way and warmed throughout; possession at once; woodwork not allowed. Apply on the premises, at No. 64 State-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—A FOUR-story brown-stone French basement house in 42d-st., near Broadway. Will be let very reasonably to a small family. Can be seen by calling at No. 206 West 42d-st. from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TO LET AT HARLEM.—THE UPPER PART of the factory No. 1 State-st. house, consisting of five rooms, gas, bath, &c., to adults only; rent $25 per month; immediate possession. S. S. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 121st-st.

TO LET—AT WOODS OCK, WESTCHESTER County, a gothic house, eight rooms, about quarter of an acre; six minutes' walk from horse cars, twelve minutes from Melrose depot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY MODERN BRICK house, containing 11 rooms, in Lafayette, near Marcy-av., Brooklyn; water, gas fixtures and dumb waiter; in good order; rent $650 per annum. Apply to JOHN E. CAPERS, DeKalb, near Nostrand-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, first-class modern house; 10 rooms; well adapted for school or boarding house; fine grounds; fruit, shade and curbed dining; beautifully located; 12 miles from City. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET IN SOS. 155 AND 157 BROADWAY.—A large 3d-story front basement office, suitable for an insurance agency or company; also offices on the fourth floor. Apply to FRANCIS SPEIR, No. 54 Beekman-st.

TO RENT IN BROOKLYN TO A SMALL family of adults only, a first-class brick high-stoop house in best neighborhood; two rooms reserved; $850 a year. Apply from 12 to 2. J. RICHARDSON, corner Atlantic and Henry sts.

TO LET—THE MOST STYLISH ESTABLISHment west of Central Park; splendid new house, 25 feet front; has bay windows, tower and piazzas, brick stable and 18 lots of ground on Broadway, 108 and 109th sts. JOHN BROWER & CO., No. 3 Quentics-slip.

ROOMS TO RENT.—PARTIES DESIRING rooms in a strictly private house, in the pleasantest locality in the City, can apply at No. 42 West 25th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., to A. H. BRIGHAM, or address Box No. 4,876 Post-office.

TO LET—A SNUG TWO-STORY DWELLING-house, containing seven rooms, cellar, garden, stable, &c.; situate near White Plains Depot. Inquire of HARRISON & DOD, No. 92 Murray-st., or JAMES H. MORAN, White Plains.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET NEAR 5TH-AV.—Private house; well furnished parlor and bedroom, without board, to gentleman. $15; bedroom, $7 per week. Address N. F. J., Box No. 2,217 Post-office.

A.—TO LET—THE ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR of house No. 712 Broadway. The most reasonable terms to be made. Apply for three days only, from Monday, to TILMAN, on the premises.

TO LET—IN WEST 22D-ST., PART OF AN ENglish basement house, consisting of two parlors, hall bedroom and room on upper floor, with privilege of basement. Apply at No. 15 North Moore-st., New-York.

STORE NO. 125 ATLANTIC-ST., BROOKLYN, TO LET—a first-class location for business; 21 by 75; cemented cellar; rent $1,000. G. T. & C. MOREOW, No. 33 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 110 Carlton-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; high stoop; 12 rooms; water, gas fixtures, good neighborhood; rent $800; price $6,500. Principal will be on premises.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—Near 14th-st., two furnished parlors at $100 per month. Address, stating for what use, A. A., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF HOUSE NO. 47 Lee-av., Williamsburgh, to a small American family without children; location desirable; references exchanged. Apply at No. 20 Maiden-lane, Room No. 8.

TO LET—LOW, AT CEDAR GROVE, STATEN Island, overlooking Lower Bay, two comfortable cottages, well furnished. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

NICELY FURNISHED PARLOR, WITH two bedrooms, for gentlemen only, without board, at No. 149 9th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. References exchanged.

TO LET—A ROOM ON BROADWAY, SECOND floor, 23x83, suitable for an insurance office; possession immediately if required. Inquire at the office of the American Exchange Insurance Company, No. 128 Broadway.

TO LET—THE SIX-STORY BUILDING NO. 338 Cherry-st., 23x75 feet; steam hoist; with or without steam power; suitable for storage and manufacturing purposes. Apply at No. 73 Fulton-st.

SPACIOUS PARK-ROW STORE, NO. 29, opposite the Post-office site, to let, seven stories, 115 feet fronting on two streets; rear entrance; hoistway.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP houses, all improvements; also several floors, new; also stores and cellars. Apply at No. 344 East 62d-st.

TO LET—LOFT SUITABLE FOR LIGHT OR manufacturing business. Desirable location. Low rent. Apply at No. 12 Murray-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO SIN-GLE gentlemen and those only who can exchange references. Address No. 4 South 8th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

$35 PER MONTH—SECOND FLOOR NO. 1 Renwick-st., corner Canal-st.; immediate possession; gas fixtures complete.

TO LET—THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD lofts of store No. 83 Barclay-st. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 85 Barclay-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—FURNISHED house to let by the year or for the Summer. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEment of house No. 22 East 15th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. Call on the premises.

ARTISTS' STUDIOS TO RENT, NO. 786 Broadway, corner 10th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A young gentleman, from May 1. Address F. A. A., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

THE SECOND-FLOOR OF FIRST-CLASS house wanted by a family of three adults of the highest respectability. Address M., Box No. 4,724 Post-office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WINDEMERE HOUSE, GREENWOOD LAKE, MONROE, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.—With a view to the accommodation of parties giving up housekeeping, the above house will reopen May 1. Address M. P. BROWNING & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

'The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

PLANTS.

A splendid lot of Arbor vitaes and other plants for sale by WM. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway. Sod, mould and manure furnished and gardens laid out and planted.

FOR SALE—ALL THE ELEGANT GAS FIXtures in No. 106 East 14th-st. Apply on premises.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 9 East 16th-st.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites, in green and gold, and blue and gold bonaparte; pier and mantel mirrors, gilt chandeliers and brackets, carved black-walnut and oak sideboards, elegant carved rosewood side-table, marble-top black-walnut extension dining-table, black-walnut suite in green leather, brocatelle and lace window curtains and gilt cornices, rosewood piano, secretaries, etageres and centre tables; rosewood, black-walnut and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus, washstands, toilet tables, toilet crockery, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; paintings, engravings, bronze figures, &c.; china crockery, glassware, &c. plated ware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 16 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.:

SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, imported for the present owner or made to order by A. Kimble, Vredenburgh & Bembe.

Real bronzes, and clocks, by Sauvage & Pradier, and other celebrated artists.

Exquisite statuary, by well-known and famous artists, porcelain Dresden dinner services, cut glass, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman leaving the City, all of which was imported from Paris, or purchased regardless of cost. To be sold without reserve.

Catalogues ready on Thursday morning at the auctioneers' office, No. 63 Liberty-st. Admission on day before the sale by card only, to be obtained from the auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 942 West 30th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment: Velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood parlor suits in brocatel, gilt-frame mirrors, marble-top centre tables, window curtains, cornices and shades; stair carpets, black walnut, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, palliasses, &c.; extension table, buffet, dining chairs, oil-cloths, stair rods, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 353 West 34th-st.,

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood suits in plush, chandeliers, brackets, curtains, cornices, rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; cane-seated chairs, toilet crockery, &c.; oak dining table, marble-top buffet, dining chairs, oil-cloths, stair carpets, stair rods, &c.; china, crockery, glassware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 1,318 Fulton-av., or No. 3 Bedford-place, near Classon-av., Brooklyn.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suite in crimson brocatel, rosewood case 7-octave Chickering piano, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirror, marble and nut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, &c.; cottage furniture, &c.; mattresses, pillows, bolsters, palliasses, extension tables, chairs, china crockery, glassware, plated-ware, &c.; kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 14 East 16th-st. near Broadway, (next door to A. T. Stewart & Co.'s store):

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of rosewood suite covered in silk brocatel, curtains, chandeliers, velvet and other carpets, pictures, dining-room furniture, bedroom furniture in fine order, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c., china, crockery, glassware and kitchen furniture, oil-cloths and other articles. Full particulars in catalogues. The furniture has been but little used and is in fine order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On WEDNESDAY, May 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 153

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRADES.

The Agitation for Increased Wages—Co-operative Shops.

There has been for some weeks past considerable agitation among the various trades of the City of the question of wages. Much of this agitation is more apparent than real, or, in other words, has more existence in the daily Press than among the mass of the workmen themselves. Every evening there are so-called large and enthusiastic meetings of various trades organizations in different parts of the City; and while it is undoubtedly true that some of these meetings are of the character described, the experience of our reporter for the past week shows that the larger number are nothing more than the regular stated meetings of the organization, where there is neither a large number of attendants nor an exorbitant amount of enthusiasm. As specimens of these meetings there may be cited a meeting of the shoemakers of the west side, duly advertised, where the attendance was just fourteen persons, who spent the evening rather in belaboring their fellow-craftsmen for not taking sufficient interest in the matter of an increase of wages than in paying the usual compliments to employers.

Again a meeting of the horse-shoers, described as "large and enthusiastic," was advertised to commence at 8 P. M.; and half an hour after that time there were in the room, which would probably hold fifty persons, just nine individuals. From these and other instances that might be mentioned, it can be easily seen that the proverbial mountain has, in this matter, been unusually prolific of mice.

It must not be inferred, however, that there is no demand on the part of labor for higher pay. There is undoubtedly such demand, and if the various organizations were perfect it would be enforced. It is very well known that the various trades of the City are banded, each by itself, into what are called protective Unions. Among those pursuits having these organizations are the painters, carpenters, coachmakers, varnishers, boilermakers, stonecutters, coopers, horseshoers, bricklayers, plasterers, laborers, and many others, but the experience of the past few days shows that only the painters, carpenters, and some few others, are thoroughly organized, and the entire trade controllable, through these organizations, by a few men. Of these compact and disciplined bodies, however, only the carpenters have had any occasion to make use of the advantages which organization gives them in a tussle with capital. The carpenters receiving $3 50 per day demanded $4, and the demand not being acceded to, they "struck," and the movement has been in a large degree successful, if not entirely so. Encouraged by this result, other trades attempted an imitation, but lacking the organization of the carpenters, they have succeeded thus far in nothing more than signifying their intention of doing something in the future. Several of the trades have notified the employers that they will demand an increase of wages on the 1st of May, and hold over them the threat of an additional demand of 25 cents per day if they are obliged to strike. From this list, however, the coachmakers must be excluded, as they have succeeded in their object, which was the retention of the old rates of $3 50 per day, attempted to be reduced by the employers 20 per cent. Among the chief of the trades holding the 1st of May *in terrorem* before the employers are the laborers, now receiving from $2 50 to $2 75 per day, who demand, after the date named, $3 per day, with the assurance that if they are obliged to strike it shall be for $3 50.

A general review of the whole subject shows that there has been only one general strike—that of the carpenters—and that it has been a success. The other trades have, in some few instances, asked a small increase, and obtained it without striking, and in one case—that of a portion of the tailors—a strike was resorted to without success, and the men have returned to work at the old prices.

While it is true that the agitation among the trades has not been, as a general thing, prolific of results in an increase of wages, it has led to the important result of many of them taking the preliminary steps toward the establishment of coöperative shops; that is, the journeymen working for themselves by contributing the funds necessary to found shops and salesrooms, the profit being divided *pro rata* among the contributors. The carpenters at their last mass meeting passed a resolution favoring the project, and the leading men among them assert that the funds necessary to the establishment of a coöperative shop can easily be obtained, and the favor with which the resolution referred to was received by the meeting was sufficient proof of the assertion. The steam-boiler makers are also taking the initiatory steps to the same end, and do not doubt their ability to accomplish the enterprise. The printers have already succeeded in the matter to the extent that a coöperative shop will be opened on the 1st of May on the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets; the hatters already have a shop in operation, and to all these the bakers will soon be added.

The coöperation movement is meeting with favor, not only among the journeymen but equally among the employers. At the carpenters' meeting Mr. Estabrook, one of the bosses, advised the movement as one calculated to conserve the interests of both capital and labor, and said he knew of no one, among the employing carpenters, opposed to the journeymen establishing coöperative shops.

The strike of the carpenters has delayed building operations somewhat, but there has been no appreciable effect upon other industrial pursuits by the action of the other trades, nor is there likelihood that there will be unless the laborers' demand should be refused and they fulfill their threat of striking. Even in that case it is hardly possible that they can include the whole of the laboring class in their movement, or even a large portion of it, (and unless they do the movement will occasion nothing more than a temporary inconvenience among employers.

RACKETS.

Racket Match Postponed.

The four-handed racket match for $600, between Messrs. Foulkes and Devoe on one side and William Gray, the English champion, and his brother, Joseph Gray, on the other, which was to have been played in the New-York Club Racket Court in West Thirteenth-street, yesterday afternoon, was obliged to be postponed on account of the rain storm until Tuesday afternoon next. This match is looked forward to with very great interest by the votaries of the game, as the representatives of the American side are confessedly the finest racket players in the country, while their opponents are, from their known skill, most formidable opponents, although the younger Gray (Joseph) is only a youth of 16 years of age. The betting is at present even.

Wooden Pavements.

The Committee of the Board of Councilmen to whom was referred several petitions for the laying of the Nicholson pavements in various streets of the City, met yesterday. Very few persons were present.

Mr. Craven, Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, said he was in favor of wooden pavements in such thoroughfares as Fifth-avenue and others where the traffic was not very great; but in Broadway, or Park-row, or the Bowery, in his opinion, they would not answer. He thought the Stafford wood pavement superior to the Nicholson. The Stafford pavement was made in sections, and each section could be removed without disturbing the others, so that access could be easily had to the gas and water pipes beneath. The Nicholson pavement was objectionable from the manner of its construction; otherwise it was a good pavement. The Stafford pavement he thought would be cheaper than Belgian pavement, if laid in streets where traffic was not very heavy, even if it had to be relaid every ten or twelve years. Wooden pavements could be kept cleaner than stone ones, and much of the noise of a large city was obviated by them.

A section of the Stafford pavement was exhibited to the Committee. It resembles the Nicholson pavement, except that it is constructed in sections, and consequently is much more easily laid or removed.

The Committee, after promising to give full consideration to the matter, adjourned without fixing any day for a future meeting.

The Police Justices and the Police Commissioners.

A special meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday morning at the Central Office in consequence of the recent action of the Police Justices in deciding not to receive any cases from any Police Precinct outside of their respective Court Districts. After due deliberation the following resolution was adopted by the Board:

Resolved, That the regulation prohibiting the opening of Court in any Station-house in the Metropolitan District, for the purpose of hearing complaints against any person held in custody, is hereby modified so far as to allow the use of any unoccupied room in the Police Headquarters, to be temporarily used as a Court-room, in which to hear complaints against persons in custody, which any Police Justice may have refused to hear at the Court of such Justice, on any pretence whatever.

A copy of these resolutions was sent to Superintendent John A. Kennedy, who thereupon telegraphed the following order to those Precincts situated in the Fourth District:

"In case any magistrate before whom a prisoner may be taken under General Order No. 482, refuses to hear the complaint, and instructs the officer to take the prisoner to any other Court in this City, you will forthwith send the prisoner to this office for further instructions."

The ground of this action of the Police Commissioners will be found in the law which permits them to call upon any Alderman or civil Justice to adjudicate upon such cases as may be refused by Police Magistrates.

THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. TYLER, HER DAUGHTER JULIA AND OTHERS—CONCLUSION OF THE EVIDENCE.

The trial of the validity of the will of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, contested by her son, David L. Gardiner, was continued yesterday at Richmond, Staten Island, before Judge Lott and a jury. Honora Healy, a seamstress in the family, was examined, but her testimony was of no importance. The following witnesses were examined in support of the will:

Celia Johnson (colored), sworn—Direct examination by Mr. Evarts: Was born in Virginia; am 23 years of age; have always been free, and my parents before me; have lived with Mrs. Tyler 14 months; all the time at the North; I came on here with Mrs. Tyler the last time she went to Virginia; I was waiter and nurse for Mrs. Tyler and her children; Mrs. Gardiner kept her room most of the time during the Winter before her death; (witness describes the way the family lived; how many occupied a room; how they sat, slept, &c., showing that the house was very crowded;) Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler had nothing to say to each other; Mr. Gardiner's wife and Mrs. Tyler were on good terms; saw Mr. Gardiner on one occasion put Aleck Tyler out of the dining-room; he threw him down on the floor and choked him; Mrs. Tyler and her other children gathered around him, and Grandmother Gardiner and Mr. Gardiner's wife came down stairs, and by begging they got the boy away; after he got loose his grandmother took him up to her room; saw the difficulty with "Lony," another of Mrs. Tyler's boys; (witness description of this row did not differ materially from that previously given in the testimony of Henry Beekman;) after this difficulty, Mrs. Gardiner said that either she or David would have to leave the house; that she couldn't stand it; three or four weeks after that Mr. Gardiner left; never heard Mr. Gardiner interfere with his children's playing with Mrs. Tyler's children but once; he then said to one of his children: "Come away; you have learned badness enough now;" about a week after Mrs. Gardiner's return from New-York—a short time before she died—heard her say that it was strange that David could not come to see her in New-York—he might have visited her there, if he did not want to come to the house on Staten Island; on the day of the execution of the will, after it was executed, Mrs. Gardiner got up out of bed, and was assisted to a chair by the window; I was present when she died, about half past five o'clock, the same day; think it was not more than half an hour after she went back to the bed before she died; when she commenced dying I called Mrs. Tyler, and told her her mother was dying; I knew she was dying from her eyes rolling up and her short breathing; after her death they sent Harry for Mr. Gardiner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Mrs. Tyler was always good to me; went South soon after Mrs. Gardiner died; arrived back here last Thursday with Mrs. Tyler, who came after me to Richmond; when she came to Richmond she asked me if I remembered what her mother had told me; she said she wanted me to go to New-York with her; she didn't say she wanted me for a witness; I always got along well enough with Mr. D. Gardiner; he used to speak cross sometimes to Mrs. Tyler's children; never heard him call the children any names, nor the children call him names; never heard them call him "black buzzard" or "Lincoln's hireling;" I know a secession flag when I see it; it has stars and bars; can't describe it; have seen a secession flag in the house; I was not there when the men came and took away a flag from the house; I can't read or write; about a week before the will was executed heard Mrs. Gardiner say she hoped David would be satisfied—that he had a comfortable farm; that he was in debt to her, but she did not make any claim against him; no one has talked with me about this business since I came from Richmond except Mrs. Tyler and her lawyers.

Julia Tyler sworn—Was 16 years old last Christmas; came on with my mother when she first came from the South and have been here ever since; all mother's children came on except the oldest son; went to a day school here when I first came on; afterward was under the tuition of Mr. Dayton; mother went back to Virginia late in the Fall of 1863 and stayed till the end of that year; I was on good terms with Uncle David up to the time of the difficulty about the cigar, which occurred while my mother was gone South; was on good terms with Uncle David's wife and children; I saw a cigar on the cigar-stand and lighted it and took a few whiffs of it and put it back; had never smoked before; have smoked since; the next day Uncle David came in the room and asked who had been smoking his cigar; I told him I had; he said, "I will teach you to smoke my cigars," and took the cigar and pushed it against my nose and down my throat; grandmother came down stairs and took me up stairs and washed my face; I did not give any provocation to my uncle; my mother was told of the affair when she came back; don't know what was said about it; saw the affair between Uncle David and my brother Alexander; uncle threw him on the floor and choked him; heard him gurgle in the throat; I went after Aunt Sarah and asked her to come down, that Uncle David was killing brother; she came down, and Uncle David let him go; saw the affair with "Lony," another brother; Uncle David told "Lony" to shut the door that he had left open in running through the dining-room; I whispered to him and told him not to do it; I did this because Uncle David spoke so rude to him, and mother had told us not to speak to Uncle David; Uncle David seized the boy, and when mother went to him he struck her; grandmother came down stairs and cried "murder;" she took David by the hair and tried to get him away from the boy; I went up for Aunt Sarah; think David let go the boy after his mother took him by the hair; grandmother took the boy up stairs and kept him all night; said she was afraid David would kill him; I used to sing songs that I learned in the South—the "Bonnie Blue Flag," "Dixie," and the "Homespun Dress;" they were good songs; never heard any one object to my singing the songs; Uncle David never requested me not to sing secession songs in the house; there was a United States flag there; have seen it displayed on the house; never saw any other flag displayed on the house; there was a secesh flag on the Christmas tree; it was a present from one of the neighbors, a Southern woman; there was another secession flag used as a pen wiper; it belonged to Harry Beekman; it was a present to him; (the flag taken from the house shown to witness,) that is a secession flag; when Uncle David was there that flag was kept in the wardrobe; afterward it was hung over a picture in the parlor; it belonged to Harry Beekman; never called Uncle David a "black buzzard;" never called him a "Northern hireling" or "Lincoln's hireling;" never heard those phrases; never called him any bad names; never heard any of the children call him names; always called him Uncle David; I was on the Southern side in feeling; so were all our family; think I once heard mother ask Uncle David why he did not go to the war; Uncle David was on the Northern side; one evening four young men came there while the children were having a party and came into the house; they had policemen's clubs; they said there was a rebel flag in the house, that their Club demanded it, and they must have have it: they took it themselves; it was Harry Beekman's flag, (the same one exhibited to witness.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—(In answer to question)—Neither my mother nor any of her children ever did or said anything to Uncle David, or in his presence, that was in any respect offensive; never treated him in any way but with the greatest respect.

Mr. Brady—You mean to say, then, that everything he and others have sworn to contrary to this is false?

Witness—Yes.

Mr. Brady—Very well, that will do.

Mr. Dayton, the tutor of the family, was recalled and described the quarrels with Mr. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler's boys, in substance the same as given by other witnesses for the defence. He said that Mr. Gardiner and his sister, Mrs. Tyler, did not speak together at that time; that previously he heard some angry words between them while he was in the school-room; heard Mr. Gardiner say: "I will put you where you belong;" did not see the parties at the time; I am on good terms with Mr. Gardiner; am still a tutor in Mrs. Tyler's family.

Cross-examined—I observed when I first went to the house a coldness between Mrs. Tyler and her family and Mr. Gardiner; heard nothing said; the boy "Aleck" was rather furious when excited; have heard Mr. Gardiner say that he thought it was very wrong for them to bring secession flags into the house.

Mrs. Julia G. Tyler sworn, direct examination by Mr. Evarts: I am the only daughter of Mrs. Juliana Gardiner, and am the widow of Ex-President Tyler; have been a widow since July 17, 1862; was residing at Sherwood Forest and in Richmond, Va., at the time of Mr. Tyler's death; he died in Richmond; at the time of my marriage Mr. Tyler owned a plantation of 1,100 acres on the James River and sixty slaves—they are usually called "servants" in the South; the plantation was well stocked; he retained the plantation until his death; it was called "Sherwood Forest;" the products of the plantation were principally grain; we had no means of support except this property; had no personal property, except slaves; the plantation produced probably 3,000 bushels of wheat, and 500 barrels of corn; there was a small wool crop (50 sheep;) the principal part of the income was from grain; the total value of the products was generally about $4,500 a year; the slaves were allowed privileges that enabled them to buy their own groceries; the income, after supporting the slaves, was probably $2,000 or $3,000; I never received any money from my mother's estate; I was prevented from coming North sooner by sickness; I had three attacks of brain fever (the witness was here overcome by her feelings and wept;) I came through the lines North *via* Fortress Monroe; went there by a flag-of-truce boat; my mother was waiting for me there; had been allowed to communicate with my mother before this time while Mr. Tyler lived; the land on the Virginia plantation remained to me at the time my mother died; the crop of 1863 was not gathered owing to the armies occupying the country; the slaves left the plantation; the slaves were estimated by my husband at $1,000 each; Mr. Tyler made a will; [the will was produced;] it gives Mrs. Tyler a life estate on the whole property as long as she remained single; if she married this was to cease and she was left her dower; at her death the property goes to the children.

Witness continued—The plantation has been entirely uninclosed since the war; the fences were all destroyed during the war; it was used at one time as the headquarters of Gen. Burnside, and at another time by the Confederate Gen. Wild; a regiment of negro soldiers afterward occupied it, and they were more destructive than Gen. Burnside's army; there will be a necessity of selling the farm very soon to pay the debt on it; it originally cost $11,000; the property at Point Comfort was purchased with my means, derived from my brother's estate; it is now occupied by freedmen; it cost $8,000; the house has been very much injured; I have received no rent or income from the property since the beginning of the war; it may be worth now from $1,000 to $3,000 or $4,000; I am anxious to dispose of it; I have no other source of income except what I get from my mother's will; I came North with my mother and children, all except the eldest boy, and arrived here on Thanksgiving Day, 1862; have resided at my mother's house ever since, with the exception of a short time I was South; myself and my brother greeted each other when we met with the ordinary kindness and good feeling; soon after I arrived we conversed together in the parlor about my condition in Virginia; I asked him if he had made no effort for my protection; he said he had not, that it was hard for him to take an interest in anything at the South; I told him I had understood he was taking measures for my protection, and it was generally understood so in that county; I knew that Gen. McClellan was inclined to protect me; I was surprised to hear that my brother had not taken any means to see that I was protected; the next morning he manifested a coldness, and spoke about my not coming to breakfast early enough; mother told him he ought to show more consideration for his sister, and said: "David, I want you to understand that this is my house, not yours;" I was surprised, and recalled some remark of his the previous evening, and I then began to feel that he regarded me as an intruder; from that time I had very little to say to him; my mother was very affectionate and devoted to me from the time I came home; our relations were always confiding; she was a very devoted mother to her family; my brother's wife and children came to the house soon after I got home; I did not take the room that his family had occupied; I had a colored servant with me; she and my daughter and two of my boys occupied the room with me; another of the children slept with his grandmother, and another slept on the sofa; this was before David's wife came; when she came our meeting was pleasant and agreeable. [Mr. Evarts here offered to prove a conversation between witness and her mother, in which the latter suggested that David's family might go to his father-in-law's country seat on Long Island. Mr. Brady objected, and the objection was sustained by the Court.] I started to go to Virginia in December, 1863, but could not get through; I was going to perform my duty as executrix of the estate; there a few days after I started again, and succeeded in getting through; up to that time no personal altercations had taken place between me and David or between my children and him to my knowledge; my intercourse with his wife was friendly; there was no difficulty among the children; my mother and my brother's wife were good friends; I obtained funds from my mother to go to Virginia; she got the money from her nephew on two notes drawn by me and indorsed by her; the amount was about $600; the notes were paid by my mother; I provided the means for paying the notes by the sale of my silver in Virginia, but mother told me when I got back from Virginia that the notes had been paid; I brought other money from Virginia with me for my use, and used it as long as it lasted; since that I have derived no money from my property in Virginia; I arrived back from Virginia *via* Bermuda; got to the house about 9 P. M.; when I went into the house my brother was sitting reading a newspaper; he did not speak to me; I found mother quite sick, with two children in her rooms; no such conversation occurred between me and my brother as he swore to when he said I told him he had better leave the house; I had no conversation at all with him, but followed the advice of my mother to say nothing to him; was told after I got back about the affair between Julia and David; I talked with my mother about it; (testimony as to what the conversation was excluded by the Court, Mr. Gardiner not being present;) the relations between the children and between me and my brother's wife continued pleasant; the trouble with my son Alexander occurred in December; heard Julia or Harry say, "Make haste, grandmother;" I went down stairs and saw David with his knee on the breast of the boy; the boy was strangled; his face was black and I thought he would die; through the efforts of my mother and David's wife, he was made to let the boy up; the children were then taken to mother's room; while going up stairs with the boy my brother cried out, "If you don't teach your children better manners I will teach them for you;" the children remained in mother's room all night; after that mother directed that David's family should receive their meals in one room and my family in another; this arrangement continued till he left the house; on one occasion David came into our room while we were eating and ordered Alexander out of his seat; I told the boy to go and we all left the dinner table; on Christmas day we all dined together; my mother sat at the head of the table; my mother did not speak to David, nor he to her, nor I to him, during the dinner; I remember the occurrence with "Lony." (The description of this affray was the same as that given by witness' daughter Julia.) She said that David struck her several times when she went to the rescue of her boy—struck her with both hands, and on both sides of her head, and that it made her "see stars;" one of the boys threw a pair of skates at him, but they did not hit him; mother came down stairs and screamed "murder;" I said to him, "Stop, David, and I will love you;" he replied, "Love me!" his wife then came down and said, "Oh, David, do stop;" he then let the child up; after the affair was over mother took the children up to her room, and told Celia to lock the door; after this occurrence mother told me she had no control over her property; that David had the whole management of it, and that she was anxious to know how she stood, but could not find out; I advised her to have an interview with David, and find out how the business stood, but she said no, she had often requested him to render an account, but he did not do it; she said that she would induce him to leave the house, and after he left she would correspond with him on the subject; after he left the house she wrote him a note, and handed it to me to make a copy of; (note exhibited;) no part of the note of, or the interlineation, is in my handwriting; the note was written a few days after the affair with "Lony;" the morning after this occurrence, mother was speaking very bitterly about the affair, and she said she wished David would go away, that there would be no peace till he went: my boy said, "Grandmother, why don't you send him away?" my mother replied, "Lony, he is my child;" never saw David at the house after he got his things away; never heard of his calling there to see mother; saw letters written by David to my mother after he left the house, and saw the answers; never was present when my mother answered any of the letters; never saw them till she showed them to me to copy; she signed a copy of one of these letters at my request; it was in answer to a letter from David making accusations against me, and I asked her to sign my copy as a vindication of myself; I proposed to answer David's letter myself, but mother told me to wait till I saw her answer; I asked her once why she was so particular to have her letters copied; she replied that she apprehended difficulty in getting back her papers from David and getting control of her property; that she might have to put the matter in the hands of a lawyer; afterward she got her papers back, and among them was a will; I saw the papers lying on the table, and among them a will, and said, "Oh, you have got your papers back again; did he have your will too;" she said yes, he had that, and she then took it and threw it in the fire; I said, "Oh, Ma, let me see the will, David has seen it, let me see it too;" she said, "No, let it be destroyed;" she never had any conversation with me about making a will before her last sickness; I did not in any manner compose, dictate or suggest any portion of my mother's letters to David; I never introduced any conversation with mother about David, to my recollection; I was disfigured by the blows given me by David during the affair with "Lony;" both eyes were discolored—suppose they would be called "black eyes;" I was not with my mother but little from May to September the Summer previous to her death; never said anything to her or she to me on the subject of a will during that time; my mother was unusually bright in intellect, and had an extremely independent mind; was not influenced or governed by any one, not even by her most intimate friends; never heard from any one before her death that her mind was failing; when she came home from Islip, L. I., she was well enough to travel without help; after she got home she was indisposed, and kept her bed for about a week; the note to Mr. Clark and memoranda with regard to drawing a will was written by me at the dictation of—(the remainder of the question objected to, and objection sustained;) I sent the note to Mr. Clark on Monday, the 3d of October, 1864; I made no suggestions to my mother during her last sickness or at any other time as to her will, or how it should be made; on Saturday night before her death she was worse, and I urged her to let me send for a physician; she finally consented, and I sent for Dr. Clark; she was not in the habit of sending for physicians; had very little faith in them; Mr. Clark, the lawyer, came to the house in the evening of the day I sent him the memoranda, but it was too late to see mother; he came again the next morning and saw mother; she gave him the instructions how to make the will; I took no part in it, and made no suggestions about it; after he had gone I sent for him to hasten his return; mother asked me to send for him, from which I inferred she was worse; when he returned he had the will written and read it to mother; Mr. Clark and Dr. Clark and Mr. Dayton were present; the only part I took was to hand mother's spectacles to her, and assist her to rise in bed, when she signed the will; after the will was executed it was put in an envelope and sealed, and placed in the bureau where it remained until she died; I did not anticipate her death, but thought she would get well; when Dr. Clark and the other gentleman had gone I gave her some pills at her request; she took them herself; about an hour after she asked me to make her some drink out of port wine she had in her trunk; I did so, and she drank it; half an hour afterward she wished to get up, and I and Celia assisted her to a chair by the window; after sitting there twenty minutes she said she guessed she would go back to bed; I helped her back and she said: "Julia, if I don't get better, I have no desire to live;" I said: "Ma, you look better;" soon afterward while I was lying with my head on the pillow beside her I felt her arm twitch; she called my name; I heard a choking in her throat, and before I had time to raise her up she was dead; I sent for David as soon as mother died; the house was wretchedly out of repair when mother died; it leaked in her room; after her death it grew rapidly worse, and I had a new tin roof put on; there is a mortgage on the place of $5,000, held by Judge Roosevelt; have seen the United States flag flying on the roof of the house; never saw any other flag flying from the house or grounds; was present when the flag was taken from the house; it was the day after the assassination of Lincoln. [Witness here went on to narrate the particulars of the capture of the flag, Mr. Brady protesting against a repetition of the old story, and requesting to be woke up when the narrative was through.] Never did anything to exclude David or any other person from my mother.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I knew of David addressing a letter to John Tyler soon after the rebellion broke out; the letter was on a subject that I don't think he understood; don't know where the letter is; suppose it is destroyed; the letter did not give me any offence, not the slightest; may have written a letter to mother about it; have no recollection whether I did or not; I have possession of mother's letters and papers; David and I never had any conversation in reference to the letter I wrote mother; the letter to Mr. Tyler was not the cause of any estrangement between me and David; I loved David as well as my other brother; don't think he is entitled to my affection now; the first occasion of our estrangement was at the time he found fault with my being too late for breakfast; he never spoke to me afterward, nor I to him; never witnessed the slightest want of respect on the part of my children toward David; so far from I felt like censuring them because they did not notice his conduct more; never heard of his being called by them a "black buzzard," or "Lincoln's hireling;" it did not occur to me that the singing of rebel songs in the house might not be agreeable to a Northern man who had relatives or friends dead or in prison in the South; whatever difficulties occurred in the house were not attributable in any degree to political differences; up to the time the instructions written to Mr. Clarke about the will, three days before mother's death, I had no knowledge of what were to be its contents; can't tell how much I was worth when I came on North, in 1863; I left some relatives of Mr. Tyler in possession of my plantation when I came on here; not much of the land has been under cultivation since that time; I have tried to let it since mother's death; it is good land, in a favorite portion of Virginia; the Point Comfort property contains about six houses; it is now occupied by freedmen and their teachers; with the improvements it cost $10,000; Mr. Tyler's indebtedness at the time of his death amounted to $16,000 or $17,000; can't say how much of it I have paid since he died; I found out in going to Richmond the other day, that Mr. Tyler's estate would not sell for enough to pay the debts; I bought five bales of cotton to enable me to come North at the time I came by the way of Bermuda; have no cotton now, I am sorry to say, nor any interest in cotton or other personal property; think at the time of the affray with "Lony," that mother seized David by the hair; I meant it when I said "stop David and I will love you;" I think if he had stopped I should have loved him and done anything for him ever after; I would have done any thing for him to release the child; my mother said when she got the child up stairs that David's look was "devilish" when he was shaking the child; at the time mother destroyed the will, she also destroyed two notes amounting to three or four thousand dollars given by John Tyler to my brother Alexander; Mr. Tyler, myself and family came on here and visited my mother in 1852, '53, '55, and '57, and stayed most of the Summer; we did not spend all the time at my mother's.

To Mr. Evarts—I sold my dresses for $3,000 and bought five bales of cotton to come North; ran the blockade; never had any conversation with David about the war; knew he was in favor of the North; he used to be a Democrat and then became a Republican.

The testimony closed with Mrs. Tyler, and the Court adjourned to 10½ A. M. on Monday, when the case will be summed up by Mr. Brady and Mr. Evarts.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION ON LIFE-SAVING INVENTIONS.

The Commission on Life-saving Inventions have devoted the past two days mainly to the hearing of scientific papers and discourses. Letters still pour in upon the Commission asking for a hearing for this or that invention. Many of these have to be laid upon the table, otherwise the labor before the Committee would become interminable. Those referring to safety valves, steam gauges and the like, have to be disposed of in this way, the Commission being satisfied with the extent of their investigations in this direction. The crowd at the rooms has become so great that it was found necessary yesterday to exclude all from the Board-room except those immediately interested in the matter under investigation. This was found to work well, as it enabled the Commission to dispose of the objects brought before them much more rapidly. Various models of life-boats, rafts and other devices under this division were exhibited yesterday, and their merits discussed. In the afternoon the Commission adjourned to Messrs. Harrison & Fletcher's, to test the corrugated iron construction, as per arrangement of the preceding day.

CORRUGATED IRON VS. FLAT-IRON.

The corrugated iron exhibited and tested yesterday is that manufactured by the patentee, Richard Montgomery, of this City, and Reading, Penn. He exhibits specimens for steam boiler purposes and a model of the hull of an ocean steamer, in which the stays are corrugated. The Commission attach much importance to this patent, looking to it as giving every promise that it will be a great life saving agent. It is well known that the catastrophes which so frequently occur by the explosion of steam boilers is due much more frequently to defect in the iron, unseen when being formed into the boiler, than it is to the want of skill in builder or to the neglect of the unfortunate engineer who rarely lives to defend himself. It is claimed for this invention that the process of rolling out the corrugated sheets or boiler plates will detect the slightest defect in the quality of the iron. In fact, that it is impossible to use impure iron, as it fails to corrugate, exposing its imperfections at once; further, that the metal being rolled in this form, gives such great additional strength and security to the arches, steam chimneys and flues as to make them sufficiently strong and self-sustaining as to obviate the use of stays, with which most boilers have to be furnished, and which adds so much unnecessary weight and cost, also increases their liability to burn out and accumulate scales. In using the corrugated boiler plate there is a much greater extension of heating surface, and greater strength of metal in less space than in common fire arches now in use. A boiler constructed of corrugated iron would only weigh two-thirds of one of equal heating surface constructed of flat iron. This reduction of weight extends also to the water in the boiler. This economy of weight and space is a most important feature for steam in ocean navigation. Another advantage also claimed is that the corrugated iron presents in the furnace where the local heat is the greatest one-third more heating surface to take up the heat than in the flat iron, and the important object thus gained arises from the fact that one foot of surface in the furnace is equivalent to ten in any other part, and is of a more effective character.

Mr. Montgomery also exhibits, as illustrative of the relative resistance to pressure of iron flat and iron corrugated, a number of small cylinders. Seven of these are of flat iron and ship within each other, the whole thus forming a cylinder of seven plates, in all about half an inch thick. This is easily compressed between the finger and thumb from a circular to an oval. A single one is shown, corrugated, no thicker than any one of the others. This one may be stood upon and pressed against with all the force above without altering its form in the slightest degree. On Wednesday an arch of corrugated boiler iron one-quarter inch in thickness was subjected to a pressure of 180 pounds to the square inch without being moved. The same amount of pressure would require the resistance of flat iron two inches in thickness in a boiler, if unstayed.

The principal experiments yesterday were with two corrugated arches of boiler plate, ⅝ inch in thickness, the corrugations being 1 inch in depth. No braces or stays were used. The arc was subjected to hydraulic pressure, 175 pounds to the square inch, without giving any indications of strain whatever. It is claimed that a complete circle would have borne four times the pressure put upon the arc with the same result, and that with such resistance there is no risk to human life, as there can exist no demand for a pressure half so great as that which might be applied with safety. The Commissioners expressed themselves well satisfied with the result of the experiments, looking upon the successful adaptation of corrugated iron to steam boiler manufacture as a most important advance in the direction to which their researches tend—the removal of the causes which lead to the destruction of human life.

To-morrow the Commission will resume their examination of devices. On Tuesday they will test the three-fluke anchor of Capt. Franklin J. Layton, and on same day or day following will give Levey Brothers an opportunity to show the merits of their fire-extinguisher by giving them the chance to put out a fire on board a schooner which the enthusiastic extinguishers propose to secure for the occasion. These experiments will probably be conducted out on the shallows of Gowanus Bay.

Operations of a Shrewd Swindler and Forger—Lawyers Victimized.

The facts have just come to light in which a young man of genteel address, apparently a Jew, has been successful in swindling lawyers by means of forgery and false representations, and no doubt he is still carrying on the same operations in other parts of the country.

In the fore part of the month a young stranger called at the office of Mr. J. Fleming, in Jersey City, and representing his name as Leon Lewis, of Hudson City, desired to employ Mr. Fleming to procure for him letters of administration on his brother's estate for claims against the Government for prize money, at the same time presenting a letter and draft from John J. Keefe, United States Claim Agent, No. 511 South Sixth-street, Philadelphia. He also gave reference to several prominent citizens in Hudson City, including Bostmaster Aldridge, who, he said, would no doubt sign his bond.

The following are copies of the letter and draft purporting to have come from Mr. Keefe:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

L. Lewis, Esq.:

SIR: Inclosed please find a draft on Girard National Bank for five hundred and fift.-two 09-100 dollars, ($552 09,) being amount of prize money due you, less expenses as follows:

Amount received	$647 74
Amount deducted, 5 per cent. tax	$31 88
Amount deducted, 10 per cent. commission 64 77—	95 65
Balance	$552 09

The amount due your deceased brother is, prize money, $1,575 24; back pay, $218 14. When you make out his claim you better take out letters of administration at the same time. I inclose you blank for prize money for the *Peterhoff*, captured by the *Vanderbilt*. Will be about $1,800 for you to make these claims out, and send them.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOHN J. KEEFE, JR.

The check inclosed is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, April 1, 1867.

$552 09. { STAMP. } Pay to the order of L. Lewis five hundred and fifty-two 9-100 dollars, value received, and charge the same to account of JOHN J. KEEFE, JR.

To Girard National Bank, Philadelphia.

Lewis complained of the great length of time that the Government had kept him out of his money, and incidentally stated that he had run short of funds. He then asked Mr. Fleming if he would collect the draft for him, as he could not afford the expense of a trip to Philadelphia. Mr. F. replied that he would deposit the draft in bank and have it sent on for collection. Lewis then placed his signature upon the back of the draft, and after handing it over, received a receipt for the same. He then asked Mr. Fleming if he could accommodate him with $15 or $20 for his necessary expenses until the money was forwarded from Philadelphia. Mr. F. accordingly accommodated him with $20, and subsequently deposited the draft in the First National Bank, Jersey City, for collection. Several days elapsed when Mr. Fleming received a protest from the Girard Bank, with the announcement that there were no funds in that institution to the credit of Mr. Keefe. Mr. Fleming at once suspected something wrong and at once wrote to Mr. K. The latter in reply says:

"Your note of the 10th inst. has just been received and contents noticed. The draft is a forgery. I had no dealing with the person mentioned, nor do I know any one of the name.

I never had any account in either the Girard National Bank or the Philadelphia Bank. I now hold a forged check, which was presented by a man calling himself James Bennington, for $60, on which he received $10 on or about Feb. 14, 1867. He was to get the balance next day at 12 o'clock, but he never called for it.

I judge he is the man who has forged my name. He represented that he had been a seaman on board the United States steamer *Mercedita*; also, that his brother died at Hilton Head, S. C., and wished me to collect all moneys due to himself and brother; that he was the only heir living, and wrote a letter to Brussels, Germany, to get certificates of the deaths of father, mother, &c., which I put in the Post-office and paid for.

He was a young man and gave his age as 24 years, about 5 feet 6¼ inches in heigth, dark curly hair, fresh complexion; looks like a Jew.

His claim was bogus. The next day after he received the $10 I sent to his boarding-house for him. The landlady said he had gone to New-York and would be back in a few days, taking with him an umbrella that he borrowed from her. He has not been seen since.

The check I hold was on the Montgomery County National Bank, Penn., signed R. Stewart, indorsed James Bennington, which I have shown to Mr. Wilcox, No. 404 Chestnut-street, who feels sure that it was written out by the same party, being same handwriting.

(Signed) JOHN G. KEEFE, Jr.

The above description answers in every respect to that of the person who swindled Mr. Fleming, and he has no doubt that Leon Lewis and James Bennington are one and the same person, and that he is probably carrying on his operations elsewhere under some other *alias*.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning as Officer Wallace was patrolling his post on Broadway, he saw the flash of a dark lantern in the basement of No. 411, occupied by Lewis Lyman & Co., and, hearing a slight noise, he suspected something wrong. Upon examining the door Wallace found the padlock had been recently taken off, and by this time Officers O'Rourke and Walsh having come up, they entered the store and found Montague Dean inside the door with a large black calico bag, containing sixty-eight pieces of assorted silk robbons, valued at $476. When the prisoner was taken to the Station-house he stated that he was a native of England and had been in the United States about two months. When searched he was found in possession of two skeleton keys and the keys of the store, which he confessed to have stolen from under Mr. Lyman's head, while that person was asleep at No. 15 Lispenard-street. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday afternoon, and fully committed for trial.

THEFT OF FURS.

On the 15th of last August the store occupied by Julius & Philip Sarner, fur merchants, at No. 13 Park-place, was set on fire and robbed of a large quantity of furs. Immediately after this the porter, Julius Winhold, disappeared. Detective Williams, of the Third Precinct, obtained a warrant from Justice Hogan, and succeeded in arresting the fugitive on Friday evening at No. 96 Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, under the name of August Smith. A complaint was made against him yesterday by the senior member of the firm, in which the prisoner is accused of stealing $300 worth of goods. The prisoner confessed his guilt and was committed for trial. It was alleged by Mr. Sarner that Winhold had admitted that he had set the store on fire.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Officer Leaycraft, of the Court Squad, arrested George Gilman, a respectably-dressed man, and formerly a book-keeper in the employ of Messrs. Wade & Ford, No. 85 Fulton-street. A charge of embezzlement was made by Wm. F. Ford, who stated that the prisoner received on the 30th of January, 1866, from John Taylor, messenger for Adams' Express, a package containing $55 25, which had been sent on by R. R. Livingston, of Plattsmouth, Nebraska Territory, which sum the accused feloniously appropriated to his own use. Gilman was remanded for examination.

FORGED ORDER.

Otto Broch was arrested on Friday on a charge of forging an order for a railroad ticket to West Bend, Wis., and presenting the same to Mr. Poebble, ticket agent, at No. 241 Broadway. Mr. Poebble received the order as genuine, but subsequently learned that it was a forgery and telegraphed to Dunkirk, and so secured Broch's arrest. Owing to the absence of witnesses the case could not be acted upon, so the prisoner was remanded.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

A man named John Harrison was arrested and taken before the magistrate charged with having burglariously entered the house of Selina Kauffmann, No. 339 Ninth street, on Friday night, and stole therefrom a coat worth $20. The noise awakened the family, and upon searching the house, Mr. Kauffmann found the accused hidden beneath an old sofa, and having the stolen coat in his possession. The magistrate held the prisoner for trial in default of bail.

A SNEAK THIEF.

Michael Clifford, a resident of No. 29 Monroe-street, charged a woman, named Mary Watson, with stealing clothing valued at $25 from his house on Friday evening. The complainant swore that he met the accused coming out of the hall door with the goods in her possession. She was committed for trial.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

John Logan was arrested for driving a lame horse through the streets. He was bailed in the sum of $300 to answer.

A WITNESS WANTED.

A lady named Mrs. Mary A. Cook, a resident of Brooklyn, was yesterday walking through Broadway, when a gentleman touched her upon the shoulder and handed her a portemonnaie which he had just picked up in the street, and which, as he informed her, a woman had taken from her (Mrs. Cook's) pocket, and thrown away, when detected by him. The woman was detained until an officer came up, when she was taken before Justice Ledwith, and committed for examination. The accused gave her name as Ann Jackson, and claimed to be an honest resident of Philadelphia.

The gentleman who said he witnessed the theft will confer a favor by calling upon the magistrate, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

VIOLATING HEALTH ORDINANCES.

John McKeon and John Bury were arrested for selling fish in a cart in Seventh-avenue, without first having removed "all parts not generally used for food," as required by the Board of Health.... Edgar Flandman was arrested for throwing straw in the street opposite his residence in West Twenty-sixth-street. The accused were each held for trial in default of bail.

City Mission.—On Friday evening the City Mission held their monthly meeting in the Brick Church, Murray Hill, A. R. Wetmore, Esq., presiding. Several of the missionaries related instances of the good accomplished by faithful visiting from house to house, by mission station services, by temperance meetings, reading-rooms, and other appliances of City evangelization. Mr. Lewis E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary, gratefully referred to the connection of the Brick Church with the earlier missionary undertakings, and their continued and generous support of the City Mission; the recent erection of a model chapel, &c., and gave a general review of the work of the missionaries for the month. Rev. James O. Murray, the pastor of the church, expressed his great satisfaction at the statements made, and his hearty sympathy with the cause. He had been examining the record of evangelistic work in London, and he found in the sketches of ragged schools, midnight missions, theatre preaching, &c., stories of greater power than anything that had proceeded from Dickens' pen. And this City Mission here in New-York, he asserted, is producing a literature of a similar character, which must open the eyes and stir the hearts of the whole Christian community. Mr. Murray informed his hearers that the Brick Church, in erecting a Mission Chapel, is not to limit its efforts by the bounds of that station, but is to give and labor for the evangelization of the whole City. Among the figures of the month's operations we find 9,718 missionary visits, 489 meetings, 274 temperance pledges, 1,604 persons and churches and missions, 321 children and Sabbath schools, and hundreds of families relieved and comforted.

[Advertisement.]

Scholars and learners of languages will do well to attend at Mr. Favarger's illustration MONDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at No. 9 University-place. See advertisement under lectures.

Passengers Sailed.

April 27.—*In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool*—Mrs. James Haughton and child, of New-York; Mr. Cartwright, wife and daughter, of Philadelphia; Miss Mary Graves and Miss Lillie Graves, of New-York; Mrs. E. M. Reynolds, of Princeton, N. J.; Joseph Gamble and wife, of Princeton, N. J.; Col. Wm. S. Carr, wife and two children, of New-York; T. W. Davidson, (British Army,) Montreal; Mr. Boynton, of Montreal; R. Coleman, of Hamilton; J. Beauchery, of Paris; Brock McVicker, of Chicago; W. L. Vennard, J. J. D. Oliveora, of New-York; John Kern, Fred. Strong, wife and 2 children, of Philadelphia; Bishop T. L. Grace, Rt. Rev. A. Ravoux, Capt. Liscomb, of Canada West; Mr. Lapenetoire, of Toronto; Alfred Jeffory, of England; F. Castilla, of Spain; Isaac Douglass, of New-York; Mr. Mortimer and Capt. Armstrong, of British army; S. D. Mitchell and wife, of Toronto, C. W.; J. Pipe, wife and child; Mrs. S. Pipe, Geo. W., Ed. C. and Kate M. Pipe, of St. Louis; Edward W. Scott, wife, child and servant; Rev. D. W. Moore, A. E. Paillard, of New-York; L. De Broux, Hugh McCurdy, of Detroit; E. J. Smithers, wife and two children, United States Consul to Smyrna; Sidney Chapin, A. Osborn, Jr.; R. S. Davis, Thomas K. Cree, of New-York; Mr. Paterson, (British Army,) of Montreal; Capt. Arthur Child, of New-York; George Bartalott, Mr. Burke, Mrs. Bartalott and 3 children, of Philadelphia; Mr. Bakewell and wife, of Chicago; Mr. Crooks and child, of Chicago; Miss Beals, Miss Kate Simpson, Miss M. Adams and Miss C. Adams, J. W. Gardner, of Shelburne Falls; E. B. Jones, of Penn Yan; Wm. Kinley, Mr. Nicholson, of New-York; T. R. Olanata and wife, of New-York; Gabriel Gaveia, James Clark, Fred'k Kane, Capt. Rash, last from Japan.

April 27—*In steamship Mississippi for Havre*.—Capt. R. Worden, U. S. N., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. McGrath, Mrs. S. J. Herzog, Miss Blanche and maid, Miss Nina Masters, E. M. and A. Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parkhouse and child, Mrs. Merry, Mrs. Hughes, Master Hughes, Mrs. Geo. Murray, Mrs. David Mellies, Miss Idaand maid, Masters Harold and N. Mellies, Mr. J. Haight, Mr. and Mrs. J. Donen, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Mitchell, Wm. P. Brown, Wm. P. Burns, Mr. J. M. English, Dr. Uribe, Mr. and Mrs. Cappelle and infant, Mr. Turnure, N. P. Stockwell, S. E. Stockwell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maytie and infant, Jose Sanz, Mr. Renelavis, F. Dolimont, Mme. Ocrsie Riche, Mme. J. Baron, Sister Augustine, of St. Francis; T. P. Wallace, A. H. Kling, Jas. Coffy, J. Barnhardt, New-York; M. and Mrs. A. Harvey and infant, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Loquet and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Weste, four children and maid, Nevada; D. P. Dood, New-Orleans; A. L. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. G. Soutie, Charleston.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Richard Metzger, W. C. Merriman, Mrs. G. W. Corlers, A. Leiberman and lady, Mr. Samuels, Isaac Straus, Leopold Straus, Mrs. Fosdick and two children, Mr. Halstead, Mr. Bell, Mark Y. Black and daughter, J. Cunningham, Miss P. Cunningham, Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Covert, Gen. J. R. Swift, Mrs. G. B. Terry and children, W. S. Eaton, wife and child, and W. E. Seymour and lady.

In steamship San Salvador, for Savannah—John Woodhouse, Maurice Rothchild, Miss M. A. Kelly, Mrs. H. Harney, M. Selig, J. Cotton Smith, Wm. K. Fox, O. A. V. Rose and wife, Miss E. McLinstry, R. H. Thorndyke, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Field, Thos. R. Fox and lady, Saml. L. Woodford and lady, Clarence Farley, wife and 2 children, James M. Connolly, C. W. Willmot, G. A. Merritt, James Hughes, John C. Cregan, Henry M. Harrison, C. T. Morehouse and wife, Wm. Gibbons, Albert Tisdale, Jr., E. Brown and lady, Leveret H. White, Lucius H. Beattie, John L. Kelly, Beverly W. McKeever, James H. Courtney, Robert E. Anson, Chas. W. Seeley.

In steamship Saragossa, for Charleston.—Jacob Rens, Mrs. Rens, Madame Westcott, Mrs. Voorhees, Mr. and Mrs. Brower, J. P. Bailey, Alphonse LaFarge, T. A. Roberts, S. H. Seligman, W. W. Reeves, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Reeves, H. J. Brooks, Capt. C. F. Rockwell, Wm. Shaw, S. W. Latz, W. O. June, H. D. Peters, C. P. Denny, Mrs. Denny, David Chalmers, Thomas Conway, and others in forward cabin.

Passengers Arrived.

April 27.—*In Steamship America, from Bremen*—U. Gebruder, Julius Foche, Francis Traps and wife, Rudolph Ulrici, James Wheeler, Candace Wheeler and child, R. Jachaens, H. Klapproth and family, Laura Roessler, F. Wedemeyer, Joan Puet, August Grothe, Philippine Meyer, Hahn Ficken, Anna K. Gass, Luer Tonjes, W. Lusmann, Olga Schrieber, Claus Mede and wife, Jacob Sigel, Amalia Spahrkuhl, F. Miculeesky and family, W. Klasanda, M. Rejmann, N. Kirchblaum, M. Buxhofer, E. Demuth, H. Deutsch, Josephine Sorb, E. Schnell, S. Warmser, H. Einstein, Sina Wurkler and children Julius Muller, Minchen Schirmer.

April 27.—*In steamship Cimbria from Hamburg*—Theodor Horwitz, Frederick J. Brown, J. Leseur, wife, 4 children and servant, Sarah Ratsey, John Depperman, Ant. A. Munoz, C. Salomon, Lydia Hanes.

April 27.—*In steamship Minnesota, from Liverpool*—John de Costa, Mr. Theddon, Mr. McClay, John Williams, H. Elcus and lady A. Elcus, Gaslav Elcus, Miss Regina Elcus, J. W. Prower, G. K. Hinchman, Rev. J. Flanagan, and 1,017 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 03	Sun sets	6 21	Moon rises	1 47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 43	Gov. Island	3 32	Hell Gate	4 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Mississippi, Sumner, Havre, New-York and Havre Mail Steamship Co.; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Celia, (Br.,) Gleadell, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Key West, Rudolf, Boston, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; Wilmington, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Mariposa, Quick, New-Orleans, New-York Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks H. A. Walter, (Meck.,) Maas, Londonderry, Holmboe & Co.; White Wing, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss.

Brigs La Cayenne, (Br.,) Doherty, Aux Cayes, Wilson & Canman; J. R. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Arroyo, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.; Independence, (Br.,) Hubert, Arichat, C. B., Moss & Ward; E. McLeod, (Br.,) McLeod, Liverpool, N. S., J. Leaycraft & Co.

Schooners S. R. Jameson, Jameson, Boston, J. S. Ingraham; Mary Gray, Tooker, Uncasville, N. G. Johnson; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; P. L. Smith, Bunker, Jacksonville, Simpson & Clapp; Josephine, Hegemann, Nassau, Jos. Eneas; Oak, Wallace, Norfolk, Va., Rackett & Taylor.

Arrived.

U. S. Revenue steamer Ashuelot, Capt. J. G. Baker, Charleston 2d, via Beaufort 24th inst.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br.,) Lochard, Liverpool 9th, and Queenstown 11th inst., with mdse. and 661 passengers to John G. Dale. 18th inst., lat. 45 57, lon. 34 28, saw ship Admiral Burton, bound E. 19th, lat. 44 58, lon. 37 08, spoke Br. ship Ocean, bound E. 21st, lat. 42 48, lon. 46 42, exchanged signals with a Cunarder, bound E. 22d, lat. 42 26, lon. 49 13, spoke ship Emma, bound W.; same day, saw a steamer, supposed the Manhattan, bound E.

Steamship Cimbria, (Hamb.,) Trautmann, Hamburg April 13, and Southampton 17th, with mdse. and 684 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Has had fresh westerly winds throughout the passage. April 20, lat. 49 20, lon. 23 30, passed Br. schr. Henrich, bound E. 26th, 7 P. M., passed Bremen steamship Deutschland, bound E.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston April 24, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales from Frying-pan Shoals.

Steamship Virgo, Rodgers, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. 26th inst., passed steamers Eagle and Herman Livingston, bound E.

Steamship America, (Brem.,) Meyer, Bremen and Southampton 16th inst., with 64 cabin and 591 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at Sandy Hook at 12 M. 26th, lat. 42 52, lon. 56 28, passed Bremen bark Cosmos, bound W.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Harris, Liverpool April 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 1,024 passengers to Williams & Guion. April 25, lat. 41 38, lon. 63 04, passed Belgian ship Astronom, bound W.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Queen of the East, Stoddard, Manila Jan. 10, with hemp to Daniel G. Bacon. Passed Anger Jan. 23, Cape of Good Hope March 7, crossed the equator 29th, in lon. 30.

Ship Herald of the Morning, Sears, Liverpool 32 ds., with mdse. to master.—(Arr. night of 26th.)

Bark Staffa, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Brookman, Malaga via Gibraltar 49 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Brewer. April 14, to the eastward of Bermuda, passed a large ship, bottom up, and another vessel, burned to the water's edge; sent a boat to the ship, but could not make out her name; she appeared cotton-loaded.

Bark Sandy Hook, Barstow, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to James Borland. Passed Gibraltar April 4. Has had strong westerly winds most of the passage.

Bark John Griffin, Chase, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong N. E. winds. Sld. in co. bark Tejuca, for Boston.

Bark Elizabeth, (Norw.,) Jensen, Bordeaux 64 ds., with mdse. order.

Bark La Plata, (of Salem,) Crowell, Buenos Ayres 57 ds., with hides and hair to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Bark Anita Taghania, (Ital.,) Triffiletti, Palermo 68 ds., with fruit to Manara & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (of Turks Island,) Miller, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to Waydell & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. and N. E. gales.

Brig Grace Worthington, Dussant, of and from Belize, Hond., 16 ds., with mahogany, &c., to F. Alexander & Sons. April 14, off Cape Antonio, spoke schr. Jackson, from Baltimore for Spanish Main. 22d, 10 miles south of Hatteras, saw a quantity of wrecked stuff, consisting of shingles, barrels, yellow pine timber, &c.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, Avery, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with produce and 4 passengers to Middleton & Co.

Brig Beaver, Crocker, Kingston, Jam., April 8, with logwood, &c., to Henry De Cordova & Co. Been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras with strong northerly winds.

Brig Katahdin, (of Bangor,) Saunders, Manzanilla April 3, with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig J. D. Lincoln, for New-York. The brig George Harris for New-York, sailed 2 ds. previously. April 13, in the Caicos Passage, passed bark Robert Roach, bound W.

Brig Ignazio, (Ital.,) Dioguardi, Palermo 112 ds., with fruit, &c., and 1 passenger to Gibbons & Ranlett. Has had heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Dominico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Castlelamare 71 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has had very heavy weather the entire passage.

Brig Village Belle, (of Parsboro, N. S.,) Toker, Demerara 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig R. M. Heslen, (of Boston,) Jones, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds. 20th inst., lat. 31 15, lon. 79 15, spoke Spanish brig Rosanti, from Havana for Bilboa, short of provisions, and supplied her.

Brig Camilla, (of Bermuda,) McKenzie, Grand Turk, T. I., 13 ds., with salt, wood, &c., to McColl & Frith. Has been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras with N. N. E. winds and thick weather.

Brig Arctic, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Crane, St. Jago de Cuba via Guantanamo 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to D. R. De Wolf & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong N. E. winds.

Brig Roc[illegible]len, Wallace, Ponce, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and m[illegible]sses to Peck & Church. Has had light N. E. winds most of the passage.

Brig Henrietta, Newbold, of and from Bermuda 8 ds., with produce and 5 passengers to McColl & Frith.

Brig Brisk, (of St. John, N. B.,) Marshall, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Sld. in co. with bark Alexander.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Manzanilla, with molasses and wood to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Madeira, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Nugent, Para 27 ds., with rubber, &c., to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Olive J. Tower, (of Boston,) Rich, Baracoa 11 ds., with cocoanuts to master.

Schr. Richard Hill, (of Brookhaven,) Hulse, Havana 12 ds., with sugar to Russell, Collins & Kirby.

Schr. Huntress, (of Dartmouth,) Vincent, Messina 56 ds., with fruit to Geo. F. Bulley.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Gen. Grant, (of Gloucester,) Coos, Matanzas 10 ds., with fruit to Meachim & Farnham.

Schr. William Flint, Post, Satilla River, Ga., 8 ds., with timber to Snow & Burgess.

Schr. P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Portland, Me., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Ganges, ——, Ellsworth, with lumber to C. & E. J. Peters.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland, for Rondout, with plaster.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Charleston, to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Enchantress, Blatchford, Charleston, to N. L. McCready & Co.

Schr. Globe, Strong, Calais, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Leesburgh, Davis, Portland, with lumber to J. Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. G. D. King, Blatchford, Calais, with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Jessie Carll, Underhill, Yabacoa, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. S. W. Bonall Bonall, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Lilly, Francis, Charleston 7 ds., with lumber.

U. S. schr. Guthrie, Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. R. Borden, Horton, Fall River.

Schr. Blow-Boy, Hallett, Boston.

Schr. H. P. Gibson, Lincoln, Boston.

Schr. Ben. Jones, Wilmington, N. C., to Jonas Smith.

Schr. New Globe, Bray, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Massachusetts, Kenniston, Rockland, lime.

Schr. Mount Hope, Varnum, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. Predmore, Seavey, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. J. Ponder, Jr., Springer, New-Bedford.

Schr. Vicksburgh, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Alligator, Robbins, Rondout, for Salem.

Sailed.

Steamships Borussia, Edinburgh, Mississippi, City of Baltimore, Celia, Saragossa, Manhattan, Wilmington, El Cid, Mariposa, George Cromwell, San Salvador, John Gibson, Norfolk, Rebecca Clyde, Hatteras, and others.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 27—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ship Templar, from San Francisco; brig Bounding Billow, from Manzanilla; schrs. Billow, from Messina; Fawn, from Cape Haytien.

Miscellaneous.

The steamships America, from Bremen, and Kangaroo, from Liverpool, are at anchor in Quarantine.

Hamilton, Bermuda, April 16.—The brig Lilly, Hermans, from Rotterdam 79 days, bound to Boston, put in on the 9th inst., hull strained and leaking badly, and with loss of most of her sails; is discharging to ascertain the extent.

The schr. Margaret R. Samson, Samson, from Mobile for Philadelphia, put in same day, with rudder split, sails torn.

The French bark Simon, Jacques, from Guadaloupe for Marseilles, put in on 11th, leaking badly.

Spoken, &c.

Italia—brig, from Halifax for Rio Janeiro, March 14, lat. 15 46 S., lon. 30 16.

Foreign Ports.

At Manzanilla, April 3, brigs Bounding Billow, from Barbados for Boston next day; Aimer, for do. in 3 ds.; Hazard, Cottrell, from Berbice, for Philadelphia in 5 ds.; Clara P. Gibbs, Williams, for New-York in 6 ds.; C. Gilmore, do. 10 do.

At Cienfuegos, April 9, brigs Guiding Star, for Boston in about 3 ds.; John Freeman, for do. in 2 ds.

At Ponce, P. R., April 11, brig Valencia, for New-York next day.

At Matanzas, April 16, barks H. D. Stover and Elba, for New-York next day.

At Demerara, April 16, schr. Gerah Banker, wtg.

[PER CIMBRIA.]

The Memory, from Galveston, the Tudor, and the Wallace, from Mobile, the Waverley, from Savannah, the Molocka, from New-Orleans, the Emerald Isle and the Bernice, from New-York, all arrived at Liverpool April 15.

The Atalanta, from New-York, has arrived at Gravesend.

The Hudson, from New-York, passed Deal April 15.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1861.

The Immense Profits of the Tea Trade Greatly Reduced.

The proprietors became fully convinced, several years ago, that the consumers of Tea and Coffee were paying too many and too large profits on these articles of every day consumption, and therefore organized THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, to do away, as far as possible, with these enormous drains upon the consumers, and to supply them with these necessaries at the smallest possible price.

To give our readers an idea of the profits which have been made in the Tea trade, we will start with the American houses, leaving out of the account entirely the profits of the Chinese factors.

1st...........The American houses in China or Japan make large profits on their sales or shipments—and some of the richest retired merchants in this country have made their immense fortunes through their houses in China.

2d...........The banker makes large profits upon the foreign exchange used in the purchase of teas.

3d...........The importer makes a profit of 30 to 50 per cent. in many cases.

4th...........On its arrival here it is sold by the cargo, and the purchaser sells it to the speculator in invoices of 1,000 to 2,000 packages, at an average profit of about 10 per cent.

5th...........The speculator sells it to the wholesale tea dealer in lines, at a profit of 10 to 15 per cent.

6th...........The wholesale tea dealer sells it to the wholesale grocer in lots to suit his trade, at a profit of about 10 per cent.

7th...........The wholesale grocer sells it to the retail dealer at a profit of 15 to 25 per cent.

8th...........The retailer sells it to the consumer for *all the profit he can get.*

When you have added to these *eight* profits as many brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, and add the original cost of the tea, it will be perceived what the consumer has to pay. And now we propose to show why we can sell so very much lower than other dealers.

We propose to do away with all these various profits and brokerages, cartages, storages, cooperages and waste, with the exception of a small commission paid for purchasing to our correspondents in China and Japan, one cartage and a small profit to ourselves—which, on our large sales, will amply pay us.

Parties getting their Teas from us may confidently rely upon getting them pure and fresh, as they come direct from the Custom-house stores to our warehouses.

The Company continue to sell at the following prices:

OOLONG, (Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

MIXED, (Green and Black,) 60c., 70c., 80c., 90c., best $1 per lb.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST, 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.

IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70c., 80c., 90c., $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.

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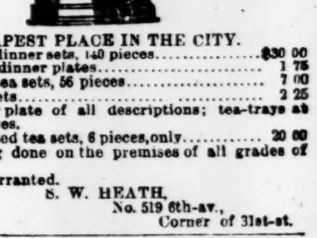

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76, 46, 70, 63, 34, 78, 28, 18, 73, 21, 23, 62, 66.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 223, April 27, 1867.

42, 13, 59, 28, 71, 74, 26, 50, 4, 33, 64, 49, 12.

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69, 20, 27, 17, 89, 37, 3, 54, 75, 32, 24.

GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 107, April 27, 1867.

18, 74, 55, 12, 73, 62, 7, 60, 11, 33, 64, 65.

SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 116, April 27, 1867.

16, 71, 70, 23, 58, 68, 33, 60, 2, 3, 26.

SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 117, April 27, 1867.

29, 33, 2, 64, 59, 15, 67, 70, 74, 28, 48, 17, 21.

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